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THE

CARIBOO GUIDE:

CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF THE JOURNEY

OVER THE TWO ROUTES.

BEING A CORRECT ACCOUNT OF A JOURNEY TO CARIBOO BY THE "BRIGADE TRAIL;" EXPERIENCE WHEN THERE; EXPENSES, TIME, DISTANCES AND EVENTS OF THE FOOT-JOURNEY. FROM A DIARY KEPT ON THE ROUTE: WHEN TO START, WHAT TO TAKE, ETC., ETC., ETC. INCLUDING THE RETURN TRIP BY THE "RIVER TRAIL;" MADE IN THE YEAR 1861,

BY JOSEPH T. WILKINSON.

SAN FRANCISCO:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY MAGEE BROTHERS & CO.,
BOOK, CARD, AND JOB PRINTERS, IN THE "FRANKLIN" OFFICE,
415 Washington Street (Opposite the Post-Office).

1862.

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THE CARIBOO GUIDE.

INTRODUCTION.

Within a comparatively recent date, various reports of rich mines having been discovered in a portion of British America, situated some six hundred miles north of Victoria (V. I.,) reached California. These reports excited the cupidity and spirit of adventure of no small portion of our citizens, a few of whom started at once for the field of operations—to try their fortunes in what was then, and even still is, almost a primitive wilderness.

The writer of the following narrative was one of the above class. He left San Francisco on the 26th of March, 1861, for Cariboo, and arrived there on the 15th May, thus consuming forty-nine days on the journey. He went up by what is known as the "Brigade Route," and returned by the "River (the Frazer) Route."

Of what befel him on his way up to the mines — especially the foot-travel — his experience when there, and of his return journey, some idea may be formed by a perusal of the following pages. In addition, he gives distances, means of transit, incidental expenses, and the names of towns and camping-places — where the latter had any.

All will therefore find a plain, unvarnished tale of his experience — and what they must pass through — in reaching this reported El Dorado. It will be found to give as much reliable information on this subject as can be compressed into a short narrative. The object is neither to deter nor urge any person to try Cariboo. Simple *facts* are given concerning a country and journey about which there has been, and even yet is, but very little understood.

JOURNEY FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO CAYOOSH FLAT---1128 MILES.

Supposing, then, a person wishes to start for Cariboo from San Francisco: He takes the steamer for Victoria; distance, 800 miles; price of passage—cabin, $50, steerage, $25; time, six to ten days, touching at Portland. If direct, four or five.

Victoria to New Westminster—Distance 105 miles; price of passage, $5; time one day, per steamer.

New Westminster to Port Douglas—Distance, 100 miles; passage, $4; time, one day and a half, per steamer.

Port Douglas to Pemberton Lake—Distance, 29½ miles; fare, $8; time, one day, per stage.

Cross Pemberton Lake in a row-boat; 6 miles; fare, fifty cents.

Portage on foot to Lillouet Lake, distance two miles.

Cross Lillouet Lake in steamer; fare, $1; distance, 16 miles.

Portage on foot over a new stage road to Anderson Lake; distance, 28 miles. (There will very probably be stages running over the road this season).

Cross Anderson Lake in steamer; 18 miles; fare, $1 00.

Portage on foot two miles to Seaton Lake.

Cross Seaton Lake per steamer; 18 miles; fare, $1.

Portage on foot, four miles, to Lillouet, or Cayoosh Flat, for it is known by both names.

Here it is necessary to cross Fraser River, which is done in a row-boat, to Parsonsville, fare twenty-five cents.

Miners generally get their cooking-utensils, mining-implements and sufficient provisions for the remainder of the trip at this point. Packers were last year engaged in packing goods from Cayoosh Flat to the Forks of the Quesnelle, a distance of 247 miles. Their rate of charges was twenty cents per pound. The narrator had his provisions, etc., packed in this manner, and accompanied the train on foot to the Forks. He reached Cay-

oosh Flat on the 14th of April—thus consuming eighteen days in travel and stoppages, from the date of starting on the journey from San Francisco ; and as the journey from the latter point to Cariboo must be performed on foot, it may be considered as the opening to the traveler of his difficulties and trials: for, up to this, with a few unimportant exceptions, he had good means of transport, and could obtain meals, and shelter by night—for the rest of the trip he must generally camp out.

That an idea may be formed of this foot-journey—the distance made each day, and incidents occurring by the way, we extract from a diary kept on the route. It may be well to state that each day's travel is only approximated ; there being no other mode of ascertaining the distance traveled.

DIARY OF FOOT-TRAVEL FROM CAYOOSH FLAT TO THE FORKS OF THE QUESNELLE---247 MILES.

Monday, 15*th April*.—Left Cayoosh at one o clock, P.M. Traveled nine miles, and camped at the Fountain, that being a good camping-place.

Tuesday, 16*th*.—Traveled fifteen miles, over a rolling country. Camped at the Pavilion.

Wednesday, 17*th*.—Traveled fifteen miles. Country rolling.

Thursday, 18*th*.—Traveled fourteen miles over a very good trail. Country more level. Passed a train of the Hudson Bay Company's horses on their way to Lillooet for stores for Fort Alexander.

Friday, 19*th*.—Traveled fifteen miles over a very good trail. After ten miles' travel we came to Loon Lake, which is ten miles long. The trail runs parallel with and close to the Lake. When half-way up, we camped.

Saturday, 20*th*.—Owing to some of the horses having strayed during the night, we were compelled to remain in camp to-day. Lopez, our packer, did not succeed in finding them before five o'clock, P. M. About two inches of snow fell during the night.

Sunday, 21*st*.—Traveled fourteen miles, and camped on Bonaparte River. Trail very miry, and traveling difficult. Ten of our party, ourself included, started ahead of the train and went to the head of the lake ; and instead of keeping to the left, over a hill, we kept straight along, over an old trail for nine miles, which ran it out, and thus perceived our error. We then retraced our steps, and overtook the train encamped at Bonaparte.

Monday, 22*d*.—Traveled seventeen miles. First part of trail very soft and miry ; last part, very good. Camped at Corral Lake, which is five miles long.

Tuesday, 23*d*.—Traveled twenty miles, over a muddy trail, and camped at the Bridge.

Wednesday, 24*th*.—Remained in camp, to rest the animals. Rain fell heavily during the night.

Thursday, 25*th*.—Traveled fifteen miles. Camped near a large lake containing large quantities of various kinds of edible fish.

Friday, 26*th*.—Traveled eighteen miles over a very good trail. Weather pleasant.

Saturday, 27*th*.—Remained in camp, to rest the animals. A heavy fall of snow occurred to-night.

Sunday, 28*th*.—Traveled twenty miles over a good trail, and arrived at Williams' Lake. Trail very good. At this point a man named Moreland keeps a ranch, and we got—quite a treat — a supply of fresh vegetables. Purchased some flour here ; selling at $25 per cwt.

Monday, 29*th*.—Remained encamped. The Hon. Judge Nind, Judge of the Cariboo District, had made this place his headquarters. We each applied to and got from him "The Free Miner's Certificate," paying $5 therefor. It is good for one season only. The British Government engages to protect the mining interest of all persons — aliens or otherwise — who procure this license from this, its legal representative. The claim of any person who fails to pay for and provide himself with such paper may be "jumped" by a party who has paid this tax ; and the negligent sufferer has no means of redress. Personal at-

tempts at defence will only incur additional penalties. Perfect order is enforced, and the full enjoyment of specified rights are guaranteed and maintained by the detailed officers of the Government.

Tuesday, 30*th*.—Remained encamped. A slight fall of snow occurred during the night.

Wednesday, *May* 1*st*.—Started from Williams' Lake at ten o'clock. Traveled twelve miles. Country thickly timbered.

Thursday, 2*d*.—Traveled nine miles, over a mountainous country. Where we camped no water was to be had but alkali water, which of course was very nauseous and almost unfit for even cooking-purposes.

Friday, 3*d*.—Traveled seventeen miles. Country mountainous. Trail generally good, but bad sloughs to cross occasionally during the day.

Saturday, 4*th*.—Made twelve miles to-day, and arrived at Beaver Lake. Trail, generally good. Mr. James Sellers keeps one of the best houses on the route at this place. Meals, $1 50.

Sunday, 5*th*.—Remained encamped. The country here is flat, but abounds in fine vegetation. Mr. Sellers is raising large quantities of vegetables here.

Monday, 6*th*.—Traveled sixteen miles, and arrived at Little Lake. Trail very bad.

Tuesday, 7*th*.—Traveled nine miles, and arrived at the Forks of the Quesnelle, where we found a village containing some twelve stores. It was daily increasing in size. Meals, $1 50. There was reported to be good mines in the bed of the river a short distance above this place. Residents informed parties arriving *en route* for Cariboo that they had better remain at the Forks for a month yet, as snow covered the ground at the mines to such a depth as to render operations impossible. This news, combined with the recollection of past, and those still more trying prospective hardships awaiting them, so dispirited several persons that they succumbed to its depressing influence, and *turned back for Victoria*, disposing of some now unnecessary articles to the first bidder.

Our cooking-utensils, mining-implements, and provisions, amounting, in our case, to 65 lbs. weight, we were compelled to carry on our backs into Antler, a distance of some forty miles, as, at this time, the trail was impassable for four-footed animals, winding round, as it did—between the Forks and Mitchell's Bridge — the precipitous sides of a mountain, where, to make a mis-step on the narrow path, would hurl the stumbler into the brawling Quesnelle, 40 feet beneath, and was therefore even dangerous for foot-travelers. This, however, was remedied in the latter part of the following July, by the cutting of a new trail from the Forks into the mines, and packing was thus rendered, and is, possible. Until this month, even on the new trail, animals can not travel, because of the snow. We continue from our diary :

FOOT-JOURNEY FROM THE FORKS OF THE QUESNELLE TO ANTLER CREEK (CARIBOO) 40 MILES.

Thursday, 9*th*.—Started from the Forks at nine o'clock, this morning. Passed the dangerous part of the trail before spoken of, and arrived at Mitchell's Bridge at two, P.M. ; paid fifty cents' toll, crossed, and camped—nine miles from the Forks.

Friday, 10*th*.—Started at eight o'clock. Traveled to Robinson's Ferry on Cariboo Lake, a distance of sixteen miles. Trail very good.

Saturday, 11*th*.—Crossed the lake by ferry ; two miles ; fare, at this time, one dollar, but subsequently reduced to fifty cents. The crossing of the river brought us to Keithley's, where we found two stores and a saloon. It has since grown considerably. Reference to its mines will be found further on.

Sunday, 12*th*.—Started at seven, A.M., and made six miles over a very bad trail and through deep snow. Passed over a high mountain and came to a fine camping-ground beside a small stream of water.

Monday, 13*th*.—Traveled three miles to Snow-Shoe's Creek, and six miles parallel with and close to it. Crossed, and camped,

thus making nine miles. Snow, deep; traveling, very difficult.

Tuesday, 14*th*.—Traveled over Snow-Shoes' Mountain. Snow deep, but frosted sufficiently firm to bear our weight on its surface. From the summit of this, the highest, we had a fine view of the surrounding mountains, which from their bare appearance have been named the Bald Mountains. After crossing this eminence, we felt very fatigued, and, after making four miles more—eight in all—encamped.

Wednesday, 15*th*.—Started early and traveled four miles to, and arrived at Antler Creek. *We were now in Cariboo!*—and Bunyan's allegorical Christian could not have rejoiced more at the deliverance from his burden of sin and sorrow than did we at our release from a back-load of indispensables, which, combined with very bad trails, had rendered the journey from the Forks to the promised land—like Jordan—emphatically "a hard road to travel."

We found the snow seven feet deep at Antler, and it was only after very considerable search we discovered a spot suitable for camping, off which we cleared the snow and pitched our tents. At this time there was not a house on Antler Creek, but quite a village of tents. Antler we consider *bona fide* the first part of the Cariboo mines reached by the regular trail. True, at Keithley's, Harvey's and Goose Creeks, rich mines, "in spots," were known to have been struck: and either of the latter, including, as seen, the former, may be reached sooner than Antler. Goose Creek is about four to the S.W. and Harvey's about eight miles to the N.W. of Keithley's. To proceed to either of the former will necessarily lead the miner out of the usual route on the way to Antler. In the season of 1860 gold in considerable quantities was taken out of Keithley's; but in July, 1861, a heavy flood carried off the flumes and nearly ruined all the mining prospects for the season. On Goose and Harvey's Creeks some paying claims were taken up in 1861, but, generally, have not been fully prospected.

We will now give the distance from Antler Creek village to the different mining creeks of the Cariboo district: To Grouse

Creek, 8 miles; to Williams' Creek, 14; to Lake House, 12; to Lightning Canon, 20; to Van Winkle Creek, 25; to Last Chance Creek, 27; to Chism Gulch, 28; to Davis's Creek, 30; to Peterson's Creek, 32. (The last five empty into and are reached by Lightning Creek). To Head of Jack-Club Creek, 12; to Burns's, by Jack-Club Creek, 20; to Nelson's, by Jack-Club, 25; to Louhee, by Williams' Creek, 18 miles.

From the date of my arrival in Antler until the middle part of July, myself and three others prospected in company over a country twenty miles in extent, usually in a northerly and westerly direction from Antler. We sank numerous holes during this time both in the banks of creeks and in bench diggings. In each and all of them—in holes large enough for two persons to dig and two to bail out the water, the latter fluid would flow in quicker than two men could bail it out. So our time and labor were in vain, and that, too, in locations which afterwards, with a few exceptions, paid well, when the snow disappeared and the bed-rock could be reached.

Provisions were then selling at the following rates: Flour, $50 per sack of 50 lbs.; Bacon, $1 25 per lb.; Beans, 90 cents per lb.; Tea, $3 per lb.; Coffee (a misnomer—disguised beans, rather), $1 25 per lb.; Dried Apples, $1 25 per lb. No vegetables whatever had arrived up to this date, but, later, a few were occasionally brought in. No. 10 nails sold at $1 per lb.; and from a small saw-mill on Antler Creek lumber was to be had, in sparse quantities, at 12 cents per foot. This mill and whip-sawing supplied the district with lumber. Long-legged India-rubber boots sold at $20 per pair (worth $6 in San Francisco); leather mining boots, $12 (worth about $4 or $5 here); duck pants, $3 50 ($1 25 in S. F.); woolen shirts or drawers, $4 (about $1 in S. F.); woolen socks, $1 per pair.

Taking the expense of mere living, in the aggregate, it cost us $3 per day, and very poor living at that, with precisely the same articles of food for each meal day after day. Dried apples were the only luxury to be had. Further in the season, flour and

some other provisions decreased in price, and $2 50 per diem would furnish a man with the necessaries of life.

About the middle of July the snow melted, and we could then reach the bed-rock. From this date, with pan and shovel, ourself and three others prospected a number of small creeks, without names, and on Lightning Creek; but the pan prospects we got did not satisfy us, and, in turn, we abandoned them all. About the first of September we went to Davis Creek, where, the prospects being rather favorable, we sent to and hired a whip-saw from Antler, for the mere use of which we were charged $3 per day; sawed out lumber, put up sluices, and remained working the claim until the second of October, at which period ice began to appear; so, that we might have a good trail, we started for Antler (thirty miles distant), on the return journey, which we reached on the evening of the third.

So ended a one hundred and forty days' residence and toil in Cariboo. Deducting the time lost when the snow rendered operations impossible, combined with that subsequently expended in searching for a spot where the indications were favorable for erecting sluices, we had but thirty-two days' mining with the latter apparatus the whole season. Taking all outlay into consideration—not to speak of lost time—we but cleared expenses on the trip. This was very disheartening; and but for the belief that we have not yet reached the main lead in our claim, would have been still more discouraging. We are going back this spring to see if events will justify this belief, or whether the main lead touches on our claim at all. From the above it will be seen how very little mining can be performed in Cariboo the first season. By the time a suitable spot is found—after the disappearance of the snow—and when the necessary apparatus is prepared and put up, the season is drawing towards a close; and, except a rich lead is at once struck, doubt and uncertainty must exist until the following year.

Our party, in company with sixteen others, left Antler Creek village on the fourth of October, taking simply blankets,

as baggage; it being now possible to obtain meals on the route. From Antler to the Forks of the Quesnelle the rate of charges were $2 per meal; from the Forks to Cayoosh Flat, $1 50; from Cayoosh to Port Douglas, $1; from Port Douglas to Victoria (on steamers), meals $1.

From Antler to Williams' Lake the route is the same as we had traveled coming up; but from the latter point there is another trail to Cayoosh, which keeps close to and parallel with Fraser River; and is known as the "River Trail." Some two days' travel is saved by taking this trail from Williams' Lake to Cayoosh, instead of keeping to the "Brigade Trail" from Williams' *via* Corral and Loon Lakes to Cayoosh; *and this constitutes the difference, as regards the routes, between the Brigade and River Trails.*

We arrived at the Forks of the Quesnelle on the 7th, three days after leaving Antler. Remained one day. Village much improved; containing about forty houses. Left the Forks on the 9th, and arrived at Williams' Lake on the 13th, having laid over one day at Beaver Lake. Here we branched off from the Brigade to the River Trail; and, after seven days' uninterrupted mountainous and most tiresome travel, reached Cayoosh Flat. Before arriving at, and while yet twenty miles from the latter, we crossed the Fraser at Leon's, to avoid the danger of passing the "Big Slide," a precipitous pass which here winds around the almost perpendicular side of a high mountain, with the deep Fraser 150 feet beneath. The trail is very narrow and dangerous around the pass.

By our diary, it will be seen that we were ten days (omitting three for stoppages), going from Cayoosh Flat to Williams' Lake, on the journey up, by the Brigade; and only seven, by the Fraser, coming down. This would appear to effect a saving of four days' travel by taking the latter. This is only a seeming, not a real, advantage. There are several reasons for it. In the first place, coming back, we had not to travel with and accommodate our rate of locomotion to the dilatory movements of a

pack-train ; had nothing whatever to carry but our blankets ; were now inured to hardship and travel, and could make much better time than at first. Had we kept on the Brigade from Williams' to Cayoosh, we would have reached the latter nearly, if not quite as soon, as we did by the River Trail. Our diary will show, that (stoppages not included), the journey from Williams' Lake to Antler occupied some twelve days, going up ; returning, we traveled over the same ground in seven : the difference in speed being caused by the reasons above enumerated.

The trail by the river is over mountains all the way ; and therefore much more severe and trying to the traveler than is the Brigade. It is, also, scarcely possible to use animals on the River Trail. All, or nearly all, the packing, last year, was done by the Brigade. Another advantage possessed by the Brigade Trail is that good grass and camping grounds are always to be found on it, while by the River the former is scarce and poor, and the camping bad. It will, therefore, be almost a matter of compulsion with those going to Cariboo this year to keep to the former trail the journey through. But, even if this was a matter of choice—that animal-packing was as easy over the one as the other—we would still prefer the Brigade Trail between Cayoosh and Williams' Lake. The testimony of all who came down by the river, last year, was in favor of the Brigade ; although burdened on the latter and unincumbered with baggage on the former. All, however, can choose for themselves in the matter.

As we gave all necessary information concerning the means of transit, time, charges, etc., between San Francisco and Cayoosh Flat, on the journey up, it would be superfluous to repeat it here. So that, as regards the description and events of the trip, our labor is ended.

WHEN TO START FOR CARIBOO --- WHAT TO TAKE, &c., &c.

Our advice to all parties who contemplate a trip to Cariboo this spring is : do not start from San Francisco before the mid-

dle of May. We left this city on the 26th March, took (including stoppages) forty-eight days on the journey to Antler Creek village (Cariboo). Labored in the snow for two months, from the 15th April to the middle of July, in unavailing attempts to reach the bed-rock. If the traveler defers commencing the journey until the middle of May, he will arrive at his destination in less time then by starting early: and will not have to pack his mining implements, provisions, etc., on his back, as we had, from the Forks of the Quesnelle to Antler. For, by the time he reaches the Forks, the trail will be open for pack-trains. The climate will be milder, too, of course, and foot-travel will not be attended with so many hardships.

As regards clothing, he must be provided with the warmest *and best* he can procure. Say 4 gray woolen shirts; 6 pairs of woolen stockings; one pair of leather mining boots; one pair of long-legged India-rubber mining boots. His pants must be warm and very strong; no cloth coat is required (at least after he leaves Cayoosh, for from there it will be only in his way); it will be necessary, though, to be provided with a reversible, light India-rubber coat; two pair of fine woolen blankets, weighing, say 10 lbs. each; one tent, 7 feet square, which can be bought for $5 in Victoria.

As for cooking-utensils, mining-implements, etc., it is customary to defer the purchase of them until arrived at Cayoosh Flat.

LOCATION AND PROSPECTS OF THE MINES.

The Cariboo mines are bounded on the north by Fort George and the upper part of the Fraser; by the Quesnelle River on the south; by a spur of the Rocky Mountains on the east; and by Fraser River on the west until it reaches Fort George. So far as prospected, they have an area of from 35 to 40 square miles. The following are the richest creeks, so far as known: Antler, Grouse, Williams', Van Winkle. Last Chance, Nelson, Davis, Chism, Louhee. All these creeks have been well prospected and

worked to advantage. New-comers have very little chance of obtaining claims—except by purchase—on any of them, as they are pretty much all taken up. The following creeks have been prospected with a pan, but, generally, have not been satisfactorily tested: Lightning, Willow, Cañon and Jack-Club. One company were reported to have taken a large sum out of Lightning last season, near the Big Cañon, where they flumed the creek. There are also a number of other creeks, without names, which, like the above, have been only partially prospected. There are plenty of chances for strangers taking up claims on these creeks. Rich anticipations have been formed concerning nearly all of them; but nothing certain is known. The general indications throughout the Cariboo district would seem to prove it to be a very rich country. The coming season will, of course, throw light on what is now partially enveloped in mystery. No person can yet tell whether the district, as a whole, will prove very rich or otherwise. Some parties will doubtless be dissatsified at our giving so little and uncertain information on this exciting question; but truth requires that we should only say what we know on the subject; and what we or any other person know of this matter is but little, for the reason that the country has not yet been fully opened up. Those who pretend to know or assert more than we have, may justly be suspected of having an interest in seeing a rush take place to these mines in the Spring. That some very rich leads have been discovered is certain, for the gold has been brought here and seen; and that others will be discovered we think is certain; but whether to so great an extent as anticipated remains to be proven. The most of the gold is very coarse; very little found in the gravel. It was, last season, worth a uniform value of $16 50 per oz. in Antler, and assays from $16 50 to $19 here. The miner is allowed to hold one claim, one hundred feet square, by preëmption, and one by purchase; the latter must not be larger than the former, but may, obviously, be much smaller.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Having given the reader all necessary information concerning Cariboo, the journey thither, etc., we will now make a few general remarks, before closing. Presuming that he contemplates making the trip the coming spring, we will put a few queries which, if they can be answered decidedly in the affirmative, lessens very considerably the risk such person is running in trying his fortune in this far-northern and reputed El Dorado.

1. Are you, constitutionally, in sufficiently robust health to endure the physical hardships and trials which, go by what route you will, are inevitably in store for you on the way to, and at these mines? The writer has had considerable experience in out-door life, travel and mining in California, in early days, and is not, either, unacquainted with life in the primitive wilds of the great West, eastward of the Rocky Mountains; but he considers all former trials as "flat, stale and unprofitable" illustrations of the severity of isolated border life in comparison with those he endured while seeking the precious metal in Cariboo. Under certain circumstances, possibly there may be "a pleasure in the pathless woods;" but he confesses to not having been able to "see it" in British America.

2. Are you master of sufficient capital to defray the expenses incidental to reaching your destination, supporting you while there, and, supposing fortunate anticipations are not realized, enough to bring you back to California? (This sum we place at about $350, and that expended with the greatest care and economy: should you, however, have more than this, why so much the better.) To start with less than the former sum, is taking a risk the contemplation of which has nothing pleasing, but entirely the reverse.

3. To the man who is steadily engaged in any occupation, even moderately remunerative, we would ask—are you not persilling a sure good for what is well known to be an uncertainty: leaving the sure though perhaps longer road to competence for a short but dangerous and risky path to wealth — in other words, parting with a bird in hand for two in the bush?

Ponder well over these questions. Recollect how very short is the season in which mining operations can be carried on; recollect the distance and the rigorous climate; recollect the insufficient means of transportation for food, clothing, etc., over the better part of the route, and the consequent almost fabulous prices which it is justly calculated will be demanded for these necessaries of life. We say again to you — to all — ponder well over these obstacles before you decide. Recollect, we do not say do not go; but simply, be careful to act wisely; do nothing without prudent forethought. Recall to memory the old apothegm, "look before you leap;" and if, after doing so, you decide upon making the journey—on crossing the rubicon —take with you a Cæsarian determination to meet, overcome, and tread down all obstacles and wayside difficulties.

If human testimony can be relied upon, there are very rich mines in the Cariboo country, and therefore chances for the industrious and persevering, *who have already had experience in mining*, who are in the enjoyment of robust health, and are possessed with a small capital, to make money there; and the attempt to acquire riches by developing the resources of a new country, and by legitimate means, is decidedly a worthy and honorable one in itself. We have essayed to place in your hands the information necessary for the proper carrying out of this enterprise. We promised *facts*, and FACTS ALONE we have given. Nought has been extenuated, nor ought set down in malice. If our labors accomplish the end we had in view — and we have full confidence that they will—well pleased will we be thereat.

In conclusion, we bid every honest man God speed on his pilgrimage to explore and hunt out the riches reported to be hidden in this modern Golconda: but, again we say, act prudently, cautiously, honestly, unselfishly and determinedly in the matter, and your chance of being at last enabled to cry "Eureka!" is certainly a good one.

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California

Her Growth Since Her Admission into the Union in 1850 and How She Compares at Present Time with Her Sister States

...BY...

J. T. MORIARTY

Los Angeles, California

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California's Growth Since 1850

Inasmuch as the 9th day of September of the present year of 1906 marks the Fifty-sixth Anniversary of California's admission into the Union as a State, a brief review of her career since such admission cannot, it is believed, prove otherwise than interesting to all those who rejoice in the prosperity of a people anywhere.

The object, therefore, of these pages is to set forth very briefly some of the evidences of California's progress along various lines of modern development during the last fifty-six years, to compare her as she now stands with her sister states and territories, in a few of her more important claims to distinction among them, to hint at some of the beauties of her natural scenery and to call attention to some of the marvels of her delightful climate.

In 1850 her population was 93,000. It is now conservatively estimated at 1,800,000, an increase of nearly twenty-fold.

In 1850 the value of all her farm property of every kind was $7,328,000. In 1900 it was $796,000,000, an increase of more than a hundred-fold.

In 1850 the total value of her assessable property did not exceed $30,000,000. In 1900 it was not less than $3,500,000,000, an increase of about one hundred and twenty-fold.

In 1850 the value of her farm products was not more than about $6,000,000. In 1900 it was $131,630,000, an increase of some twenty-six-fold.

In 1850 the value of her manufactured products was $12,863,000. In 1900 it was $303,000,000, an increase of twenty-four-fold.

In 1850 her foreign commerce scarcely had a beginning. During the last few years it has been in the neighborhood of $100,000,000 or more annually.

While she had no railroads at all till about 1863, she now has some 7,000 miles—enough to span the continent twice, from ocean to ocean.

In 1850 San Francisco, then her largest city, had a population of about 20,000. A few months ago, before she was swept by fire, she was still her largest city, with the number of her people estimated at 450,000, being outranked in that respect by not more than seven or eight of the larger cities of our country.

Without continuing longer in details, it may be said that along all the other lines of modern development, the march of California has been as swift as in those just mentioned.

.. COMPARED WITH HER SISTER STATES AND .. TERRITORIES.

Leaving out of view the territories, California, with her area of 158,000 square miles, outranks all our states, except Texas alone, and is equal to eleven of them combined.

In her population of 1,500,000, as it stood in round numbers in 1900, she lacked only a few thousand of being equal to Nevada, Alaska, Wyoming, Arizona, Idaho, Delaware, New Mexico, Montana and Utah all put together.

In the present aggregate of her wealth, about $4,500,000,000, she is surpassed, perhaps, by not more than a half dozen of our leading commonwealths, and is equal to a certain fifteen of our states and territories combined.

In each of the three important particulars of area, population and wealth, she stands far in advance of many of the empires, kingdoms and republics of ancient and modern times.

In 1900 she had 72,542 farms, embracing 28,826,951 acres, worth $630,444,960. Upon these farms there were buildings of the value of $77,467,000, farm machinery of the value of $21,311,670, and live stock of the value of $67,303,325, making in all a total value of $796,525,955.

Her acreage of farm land was equal to that of twelve of the other states and territories, while the total value of all her farm property was equal to that of fourteen of them.

In the total value of her farm products for 1900, as given above at $131,630,000, she outranked thirty-six and was equal to eleven of them.

Without listing them, it is safe to say that California turns out a greater variety of agricultural products than any other state or territory in the Union. It is equally safe to say that in about one hundred of such products she outranks at least thirty of our states and territories, that in about seventy-five of such products she outranks at least forty of them, and that in about fifty of such products she outranks every one of them.

The following tables show the value and quantity of certain farm products in which California held first place in 1900 as compared with states ranking next to her in similar products, values being given where the census reports give values and quantities, where they give quantities:

PRODUCTS.	CALIFORNIA.	STATE OF 2D RANK.	
Miscellaneous seeds	$121,896	Pa.	$104,229
Unclassified crops	99,325	Conn.	45,140
Nuts of every kind	1,441,137	Pa.	91,149
Sales of sugar beets	1,550,346	Mich.	887,481
Products of sugar beets	3,449,996	Mich.	1,602,266
Grape products	5,622,825	N. Y.	2,763,711
Sub-tropical fruits	7,219,082	Fla.	945,607
Barley	10,645,731	Minn.	7,220,739
All orchard fruits	14,526,786	N. Y.	10,542,272
Al fruits of every kind	28,280,104	N. Y.	15,844,363
Irrigated crops	32,786,361	Col.	15,100,690
	QUANTITIES.		
Unclassified orchard fruits	228,176 bu.	N. Y.	95,993 bu.
Plums and prunes	5,632,036 bu.	Ore.	359,821 bu.
Grains cut for hay	1,714,692 tons	Ore.	320,755 tons
Molasses from sugar beets	1,708,501 gals.	Mich.	321,100 gals.
Pears	1,912,825 bu.	N. Y.	690,170 bu.
Apricots	2,547,064 bu.	N. Y.	15,710 bu.
Cheese made on farms	4,249,588 lbs.	N. Y.	2,624,552 lbs.
Wine	5,492,216 gals.	Ohio	350,615 gals.
Almonds	6,992,100 lbs.	Ore.	17,520 lbs.
Peaches and nectarines	8,563,427 bu.	Tex.	1,400,240 bu.
English walnuts	10,619,975 lbs.	Tex.	10,400 lbs.
Sugar from sugar beets	86,741,713 lbs.	Mich.	33,708,283 lbs.
Dried and Evaporated fruits	117,935,727 lbs.	N. Y.	3,658,610 lbs.
Grapes	721,433,400 lbs.	N. Y.	247,698,056 lbs.

But in order to bring out in still bolder relief California's towering pre-eminence, the following tables, based on the census reports for 1900, have been constructed, showing the value and quantity of some of her farm products as compared with the total value of similar products for the whole United States, together with her percentage of such totals, values being given where such reports give values, and quantities where they give quantities:

	For U. S.	For Cal.	Cal. Pc
Miscellaneous seeds	$826,619	$121,896	15
Orchard fruits	83,750,961	14,526,786	17
All fruits, every kind	131,098,790	28,280,104	21
Barley	41,631,762	10,465,731	25
Unclassified crops	330,385	99,325	30
Grape products	14,090,385	5,662,825	42
Sugar beet products	7,222,581	3,490,318	48
Sugar beets sold	3,323,240	1,550,346	49
Irrigated crops	64,389,601	32,786,361	51
Nuts of all kinds	1,949,931	1,441,137	70
Sub-tropical fruits	8,227,838	7,219,082	81

QUANTITIES.

	For U. S.		For Cal.		Cal. Pc
Pears	6,625,417	bu.	1,912,825	bu.	20
Cheese made on farms	16,625,417	bu.	4,249,588	lbs.	26
Unclassified orchard fruits.	630,321	bu.	228,176	bu.	36
Grains cut for hay	3,551,856	tons	1,717,692	tons	42
Molasses from sugar beets.	3,551,856	gals.	1,708,501	gals.	51
Sugar from sugar beets	163,458,075	lbs.	86,741,713	lbs.	52
Grapes	1,301,013,407	lbs.	721,436,400	lbs.	55
Peaches and nectarines	15,433,623	bu.	8,563,427	bu.	55
Plums and prunes	8,764,092	bu.	5,632,036	bu.	64
Wine	8,246,344	gals.	5,492,216	gals.	65
Dried fruits	144,804,638	lbs.	117,935,727	lbs.	81
Apricots	2,642,128	bu.	2,609,664	bu.	98
Almonds	7,142,710	lbs.	6,992,100	lbs.	98
English walnuts	10,668,065	lbs.	10,619,975	lbs.	99

In respect to each of the items in this table, California, of course, outranks all the other states and territories.

There is probably no risk in affirming that she has a greater variety of mineral products than any other state or territory. All told there are taken from her mines and quarries more than 75 different mineral substances. Of these at least 45 are produced in quantities sufficient to make them articles of commerce.

In 1900 the value of her mineral products was $28,870,000, which exceeded that of seventeen of our other states and territories combined.

For several years last passed she has been producing about 28,000,000 barrels of petroleum annually, in which she outranks all the states and territories and all foreign countries, except Russia.

There is annually taken from her waters about 35,000,000 pounds of fish, of the value of $4,000,000 or more, an industry giving employment to some 5,000 persons.

It is estimated that there is still standing in her forests two hundred billion feet of commercial timber, about one-fifth of the total quantity now existing in the United States.

The variety of her manufactures is very considerable. Their total value in 1900 was $303,000,000, being equal to that of fifteen of our states and territories.

Out of a long list of miscellaneous facts gathered from a variety of sources as tending to illustrate California's greatness from numerous points of view, the following are here mentioned:

In 1900 the value of the explosives she manufactured was $1,283,000, and greater than that of any other state or territory.

There is annually taken from her mines about 90 per cent of the quicksilver produced in our country, and 40 per cent of the total product of the world.

In 1900 the value of her canned fruits and vegetables was over $13,000,000, and nearly 25 per cent of the value thereof for the whole United States.

She has more capital invested in the mining, cutting and fitting of precious stones for the market than any other state or territory, and produces a greater variety of them.

She outranks all other states and territories and all foreign countries in her development of water for irrigating purposes and for use in the generation of electricity.

Since 1848 she has taken from her mines and poured into the channels of trade about $1,600,000,000 in gold, while all our other states and territories combined, throughout the whole of their known history, have produced only about two-thirds of that amount.

HER EDUCATIONAL, MORAL AND RELIGIOUS FORCES.

California has two great universities, the State University at Berkeley, some ten or fifteen miles east of San Francisco, and the Leland Stanford Junior University, about thirty-five miles south of the same metropolis. Aside from these, among her higher institutions of learning there are probably a dozen colleges, five normal schools for the training of teachers, and 143 high schools.

She has about 9,000 teachers in her common schools, about 300,000 pupils, and spends about $8,600,000 annually in their support.

In addition to her public schools, there is a considerable number of private schools giving instruction to about 30,000 pupils.

She has about sixty public libraries and about fifty private and semi-public.

She has about 800 newspapers and periodicals published and circulated among her people.

As a result only four and two-fifths per cent of her population over ten years of age are unable to read and write, while the general average for the United States as a whole is ten and seven-tenths per cent.

In her social, literary, patriotic, fraternal and benevolent organizations of every kind, she is fully abreast of her sister states.

She has about 3,000 church organizations, about 2,500 church edifices, about 500,000 church members, with a seating capacity in her churches sufficient for the accommodation of more than 800,000 people at one and the same time; and connected with these churches there is, of course, the usual number of Sunday Schools, Epworth Leagues, Christian Endeavor and other auxiliary societies.

HER CITIES.

In 1900 she had eleven cities with a population of more than 8,000 each, and twenty-four with more than 4,000 each. In respect to both classes she outranks thirty-four states and all the territories. She also had forty cities with a population of more than 2,500 each.

And, oh, what cities. There is Pasadena, the pearl of the foothills, and there she lies in queenly form a-basking in the sunshine and garlanded with flowers.

There is peaceful Oakland, gay, a city of cleanly streets, of numerous churches, of rose-embowered yards and lovely homes.

There is Sacramento, the city of the Northland, the capital of the commonwealth, where the solons of the State assemble to make her laws.

There is San Diego, the city of the Southland fair, upon a sightly elevation set, o'er her head the sky's eternal blue, caressed the whole year round by gentle breezes from the sea, while in her atmosphere "a soft ethereal mildness ever dwells."

There is San Francisco, with a population of 343,000 in 1900, being outranked in that respect at that time by only eight other cities in all the United States. Upon her many hills she calmly sits, her harbor filled with fleets of ships from every land, the mountain ranges in the distance looming up, and near at hand the far-famed Golden Gate, through whose deep and narrow channel the waters of her noble bay roll in royal grandeur to and from the bosom of the sea.

And there is Los Angeles, in many respects the most wonderful of all her cities.

Having doubled her population during the last five years, she is now a city of 240,000 souls, and is otherwise moving along in rapid and colossal strides upon the highway of an enlightened and ever-advancing civilization.

With a mind bold and capacious for formulating plans—with a genius for adapting means to ends—with a will on execution bent—with a courage that never quails—with ambitions for achievements great, along useful and uplifting lines, and with a soul that aspires to higher and to better things, Los Angeles now looms up a youthful and a mighty prodigy of power in this growing country of the West.

Who can tell the figure she will cut—who foresee the bounds that she will make—who forecast the triumphs to be hers, the victories to give her fame, or picture in advance the glories to illume her brow in the ages yet to be?

Many other cities and towns she has, noted for their thrift, progressiveness and numerous attractions.

HER NATURAL SCENERY.

In the richness, variety, extent and magnificence of her natural scenery, California stands forth without a rival and without a peer. In this respect she may be called the Switzerland of the American Continent.

What a grand panorama runs riot with the imagination when we pause to contemplate the ravishing picture she presents! What a noble succession of forms and sizes, colors and splendors we behold!

There, too, are her radiant downs, fit precursers of the coming Lord of day—and her dazzling noons, rich in the effulgence of a royal glory—and her glowing sunsets, grand enough for farewell ovations to a departing deity.

HER FLOWERS.

And there are her flowers—her matchless flowers—that Old Mother Nature makes perennial, in order, no doubt, to minister to our joy the whole year through. They cannot be described.

But, nevertheless, here they are at all seasons, and everywhere—all pervading as the atmosphere—persistent as the stay of time—countless as the sands of the seashore—golden tinted as the sunbeams—many-colored as the rainbow—fragrant as the breath of spring and lovely as the shining stars.

I repeat it, they cannot be described; but here they are at all seasons, and everywhere, fit for the wreathing of the brow of a queen, fit for the crowning of the head of a king, fit for an adornment of the angels, fit for a garlanding of the gods.

HER CLIMATE.

California has a great diversity of climate, varying with her different localities and with the different seasons of the year—a climate that ranges all the way from very dry to drenching wet, from intensely warm to icy cold, from sturdy gales to mildest zephyrs and perfect calms.

All along her western coast the weather is for the most part pleasant, enjoyable and free from sudden changes and all sorts of violent disturbances.

But in and about Los Angeles, and from there southward to the Mexican line, she has upon the average and the whole year through a more equable and a more agreeable climate than can be found in any other state of the Union, and as much so as anywhere else in this big, round world of ours. In the region here referred to, the temperature is uniformly genial and delightful—that of the Garden of Eden could not surpass it. The days here are full of laughing sunshine, and the nights sufficiently cool, even in midsummer for sound and restful sleep.

The atmosphere here is pure, bracing, life-giving and inspiring; tends toward health and strength of body, toward a buoyancy of spirit and a happiness of soul to be sought for in vain elsewhere, save perhaps in fields Elysian.

The breezes that kiss the cheeks and fan the brow here are cheerful and refreshing, and frequently bear along upon their currents the songs of her birds, the fragrance of her flowers, the tumultuous music, and "the multitudinous laughter of the sea."

CONCLUSION.

Is it any wonder, then, that California has become a region of homeseekers, that all parts of the state are being rapidly settled up, that her population is steadily increasing, and that, too, at no slow rate; that industries of various kinds are multiplying in all directions, that cities and towns are being founded everywhere, as if by the hand of magic?

Is it any wonder that she has become the paradise of the traveler, the Mecca of the lover of nature, the land of enchantment for the sightseer?

Is it any wonder that from fifty to sixty thousand tourists visit her annually, to roam her valleys and scale her mountains, to listen to the music of her foaming cascades and rest beside her quiet lakes, to wander along the banks of her murmuring rivers and gaze out in rapture on the heaving billows of her far-off sea?

When once within her territory, and looking around him, the tourist soon begins to exclaim:

"See the mountains kiss high heaven,
And the waves clasp one another."

The more he travels among her many objects of interest, and the more he beholds of her charms, the more eager he is to feast his soul upon them; and so he continues his journeyings unconscious of the source of the spell which so completely dominates him until, in the words of another, he finally comes to realize:

"'Tis Beauty leads me on,
And Glory shows the way."

Lake Tahoe and Truckee River Water Supply

DISTRIBUTION *of* INTERSTATE WATERS

By
Hon. James A. Waymire
July 20, 1908

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LAKE TAHOE AND TRUCKEE RIVER WATER SUPPLY.

DISTRIBUTION OF INTERSTATE WATERS.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the Federal government has no control over non-navigable interstate waters; that the States have exclusive jurisdiction over such waters and must divide them equitably according to boundaries and benefits. (See 206 U. S. Supreme Court Reports, p. 46). The boundary line between the States of California and Nevada runs near the summit of the Sierra Nevada mountains but a few miles easterly thereof. Several large rivers—the Truckee, Carson and Walker rivers—have their source in California at an elevation above ten thousand feet and flow eastward into Nevada emptying into lakes surrounded by desert lands about 4,000 feet above sea level. The Truckee River is 105 miles long of which the first 40 miles are in California. The Carson is about the same length and in California territory for the first 30 miles. The Walker River about the same. The drainage area of these streams, in square miles, is as follows:

NAME	IN CALIFORNIA.	IN NEVADA.	TOTAL.
Truckee	790	1340	2130
Carson	450	870	1320
Walker	800	1000	1800
Totals.....	2042	3210	5250

As population increases, the increasing demands of civilization make the distribution of these waters a matter of great importance. The equity of the distribution depends, of course, upon the uses that can be made of the water and the benefits that can be conferred upon the greatest number of people. On the Nevada side there is a certain acreage of land which is of little value without water for irrigation, but with water it will yield good crops of grain, hay, vegetables and the hardy fruits. It should be supplied as far as possible without causing loss to California in excess of the benefits to Nevada.

On behalf of Nevada, it has been proposed to use Lake Tahoe for the storage of 200,000 acre feet of water to irrigate 50,000 acres of land

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eighty miles below. There are other reservoir sites and sufficient water aside from this, but the lake is the cheapest.

On behalf of California six hundred second feet of water from Lake Tahoe watershed are claimed for these uses:

1. *For power* of which it is estimated that 200,000 horse power deliverable in Nevada and California can be obtained.

2. *For domestic use* in the city of Sacramento and the cities on the Bay of San Francisco at a cost much less than from any other source, because the power project will pay the cost of delivering the water for the first 88 miles leaving only 120 miles of conduit line to be paid for by the cities.

3. *For irrigation* of valuable fruit lands on the foothills of the American River and on the lands east of Sacramento of which there are more than 300,000 acres.

IRRIGATION IN NEVADA.

Included in Truckee area are 519 square miles which constitute the watershed of Lake Tahoe, the lake itself having a surface area of 193 square miles. The boundary between the States runs through the lake leaving 136 square miles or seventy per cent in California and 382 square miles or seventy-three per cent of the watershed in California. All the California watershed is on the high mountains where the precipitation is very great, averaging above 42 inches. That in Nevada is not so great but yields more than half as much moisture. Being east of the "divide" or range, it loses the heavier precipitation. The clouds which get their moisture from the Pacific ocean are driven eastward by the prevailing winds and drop their burden as they pass over the high mountains, whose cold atmosphere forces precipitation, leaving less and less moisture to fall in the form of rain and snow as the clouds proceed eastward over the lower mountains and plains. This loss is, however, partly compensated by the superior facilities for storing water which are afforded in the numerous large lakes and basins along and near the watercourses. The cost of storage dams is light in comparison with the cost on the California side of the mountains where the water flows down the narrow cañons of the rivers six thousand feet within about seventy miles, and can be stored only by constructing numerous and very high dams. As the Nevada plains are 4,000 feet above the sea the waters flowing eastward fall little more than half as much as those flowing westward. Consequently a greater quantity can be stored and at much less cost. The only use for the water there

is for irrigation. It is estimated that 231,300 acres that can be benefitted by irrigation lie within reach of the waters from the Truckee and the Carson rivers. The usual experience is that from 20 to 40 per cent of every irrigated area never requires water. The rule is thus stated by a well known authority:

"In every irrigated area it has been discov-
"ered that but a percentage of the total area
"commanded is irrigated in any one season.
"Some of the land is occupied by roads, farm
"houses, or villages. Some is occupied by pas-
"ture lands, which receive sufficient moisture by
"seepage from adjoining irrigated fields; and
"some by barnyards, while occasionally fields are
"allowed to lie idle for a season. In this way
"it has been discovered in India that generally
"but two-thirds to four-fifths of the total area
"commanded has been irrigated, though in some
"localities this percentage is a trifle larger."
(Wilson's "Irrigation Engineering," page 59.)

In Nevada much of the land is waste on account of the alkali that seriously affects its fertility. Hence we may safely say that not more than 185,000 acres will require water. The United States Reclamation service has constructed an irrigation system to reclaim these lands from the waters of the Truckee and Carson rivers. The amount of land allotted to each settler has been fixed at 80 acres and the duty of water at 30 inches. This would require 462,500 acre feet. The average precipitation on the irrigated land is only five inches. The following reservoirs have been selected and approved:

NAME	CAPACITY IN ACRE FEET	COST
Lake Tahoe	200,000	$22,360
Donner Lake	26,900	86,746
Independence Lake	11,725	33,979
Little Truckee No. 1	28,355	81,604
Henness Pass	10,195	49,893
Twinn Valley	7,818	41,195
Dog Valley	5,784	32,186
Silver King	22,555	128,040
Diamond Valley	23,280	126,500
Alkali Flat	220,000	120,000
Lower Carson Lake	286,439	280,000
	843,162	$1,582,483

No work has been done on any of these reservoirs.

Excluding the 200,000 acre feet from the Lake Tahoe reservoir, there remain 643,162 acre feet or 184,662 acre feet more than necessary to serve the land with 30 inches of water, which is a sufficient supply. But this estimate does not allow for evaporation which is an important element.

There is a loss in stored water and also in the transmission and application of the water. For this reason it may be necessary to provide 48 inches instead of 30 (35 inches including precipitation on the land). This would require 740,000 acre feet or 1022 second feet. The flow of the Carson river alone, properly used, is more than sufficient. Its watershed of 1320 square miles yields an average of fully one second foot per square mile. It is known from official data that the mean annual run-off of the Truckee and Carson Rivers exceeds 1,300,000 acre feet—more than enough to supply 300,000 acres. A letter from Project Engineer states: "We eventually expect to supply about 200,000 acres of land." The Truckee river, exclusive of the Lake Tahoe watershed, has a drainage area of 1611 square miles—110 square miles greater than that of the Tuolumme river and almost as productive. The latter river is in California. It has a drainage area of 1501 square miles and an average run off of 1,966,577 acre feet, upon which 523,000 acres of excellent land are dependent for irrigation. On account of the short and steep watershed it will never be possible to store all this run off. On the several branches of the American river there is a watershed of 1899 square miles with a larger water supply than that of the Tuolumme, but with storage facilities of a similar and not much better nature. About 500,000 acres of land depend upon that supply for irrigation. From these facts it is apparent that the lands of Nevada do not need the waters of Lake Tahoe and that lands in California need all the water available.

EXTREME VIEW.

Let us assume that if we divert the Tahoe water into California we will deprive lands in Nevada of irrigation to the extent of the water diverted. This would mean that 50,000 acres of land in Nevada would go uncultivated as that is the area which could be watered with 200,000 acre feet. The duty of water is much higher on the California side than on the Nevada side. The rainfall on the foothills of the American River is from 15 to 25 inches and 200,000 acre feet of water would supply 100,000 acres. On the Nevada side the climate is much colder and the crops more limited and less valuable. On the California side the climate is so favorable that crops of grain, alfalfa and everything else produced in Nevada can be grown in greater quantity, while fruits of all kinds yield much greater values. The following table shows the relative values. It is taken from the work of Mr. Wilson, already referred to, page 5:

EXTENT AND COST OF IRRIGATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

State	Acreage in Crops	Average Size of Irrigated Farms in Acres	Average Value of Irrigated Land Per Acre	Average Value of Products from Irrigated Land Per Acre Per Annum	Average First Cost of Water Per Acre	Average Annual Cost of Water Per Acre
Arizona	137,233	62	$43.50	$16.40	$ 9.50	$ .82
California	1,026,832	56	89.19	31.07	10.30	.69
Colorado	1,300,840	91	40.77	11.40	7.21	.34
Idaho	507,963	67	31.25	10.63	9.51	.24
Montana	755,865	118	19.66	9.57	4.92	.28
Nevada	323,325	265	28.47	8.82	2.86	.18
New Mexico	182,804	26	29.26	15.03	6.59	.82
Oregon	289,041	84	21.65	10.12	4.76	.22
Utah	537,588	35	37.40	13.88	9.17	.24
Washington	109,525	39	48.85	21.56	12.56	.54
Wyoming	399,482	163	16.10	7.23	6.54	.16
Total	5,570,498	71	$42.53	$ 14.87	$ 7.80	$ .38

Under the Act of June 17, 1902, known as the Reclamation Act, providing for the reclamation of arid lands west of the Mississippi River, the United States Reclamation Service, as already stated, has constructed a system in Nevada for the irrigation of a tract of 301,000 acres from the waters of the Truckee and Carson Rivers combined. Of the tract it is ascertained officially that 69,700 acres are non-irrigable leaving 231,300 acres that are irrigable. (See Fifth Annual Report of the Reclamation Service (1906) p. 206). The Walker River supply is independent and the adjacent lands (about 200,000 acres) are under private ownership. They have an ample supply of water. A large part of that supply—the drainage of 800 square miles in the high Sierras—comes from California. The Truckee-Carson project originally contemplated the use of Lake Tahoe as a reservoir for the storage of 200,000 acre feet which would be sufficient to irrigate about 50,000 acres. The cost of this storage is less than any other, but there is ample storage capacity without it, though at greater cost. The cost, however, would not fall on Nevada. It is provided for out of the percentage from the sales of public lands in accordance with the Reclamation Act. At the close of 1907 the percentage from California was $2,928,372.89 and from Nevada it was $145,926.61. The amount expended in Nevada to that date was $3,646,,508.42. In California only $564,206.39.

The following table shows the net receipts from the sales of public lands which, under the Reclamation Act, constitutes the Reclamation Fund; also the sums expended in each State and the number of acres in process of reclamation in each State, as shown by the official reports:

STATE	RECEIPTS	EXPENDITURES	RECL'ED ACREAGE
Arizona	$ 370,015.97	$5,218,326.36	348,000
California . .	2,928,372.89	564,206.39	71,399
Colorado . . .	3,117,322.08	2,384,047.53	146,886
Idaho	3,062,425.17	2,652,132.61	140,000
Kansas	304,182.98	164,278.00	8,300
Montana . . .	3,382,807.23	1,474,393.77	200,000
Nebraska . . .	820,087.42	1,506,925.99	281,918
Nevada.	145,926.61	3,646,508.42	231,300
New Mexico	1,106,222.04	951,390.13	45,000
North Dakota	6,475,243.06	468,205.37	66,421
Oklahoma . .	4,172,693.35	59,992.00	14,000
Oregon	6,780,408.44	1,293,323.24	258,000
South Dakota	1,808,252.10	820,966.83	100,000
Utah	617,827.59	233,811.29	30,000
Washington .	4,245,294.19	806,620.58	382,300
Wyoming . . .	1,890,285.46	2,085,039.81	132,000
Total . .	$41,227,366.58	$24,330,169.14	2,455,527

In the light of the above showing, Nevada certainly has been equitably dealt with. Although she has contributed less than one-half of one per cent of the common fund she has received about 15 per cent of the expenditures. California has contributed over 7 per cent and she has received but two and one-half per cent.

CAPACITY OF LAKE TAHOE.

Mr. L. H. Taylor, a very competent engineer, who for many years had charge of the work of reclamation in Nevada, has estimated the storage capacity of Lake Tahoe as follows:

CONTOUR	AREA IN ACRES	CAPACITY IN ACRE FEET
6224	123,500	
6226	123,700	247,200
6228	124,700	495,600
6230	125,100	745,400

He says the surface of the lake can be raised a foot higher without detriment. (Water Supply Paper 68, p. 49). That would increase the storage to 870,300 acre feet which would be a little over 1200 second feet and is equivalent to a continuous flow of 776,626,400 gallons daily. The average annual precipitation is sufficient to fill the reservoir. This storage will give a two years' supply of 600 second feet, all of which is needed in California for three purposes referred to above and repeated below in greater detail:

WHAT CALIFORNIA WANTS.

1. *For power.* By taking the water from the Truckee River about four miles below the lake, conducting it westerly in a canal six miles long and thence by a tunnel six miles long through the mountains and dropping it, with waters from the American River, down the cañon of the North Fork of the River in successive falls aggregating 5,000 feet, 200,000 horse power can be obtained for use partly in Nevada but mostly in California. It is needed to run railroad trains for passengers and freight between California and Nevada and eastward, for factories including the manufacture of mining machinery in which Nevada is vitally interested, for lighting cities and for all the purposes of large and increasing centers of population giving employment to thousands of people, saving fuel, creating new homes and new values, thereby immensely promoting the general prosperity of both States. The census of 1900 shows there were 12,582 factories in and near San Francisco, employing 91,047 people; and that the value of the products was $302,874,761. Values exceeding $100,000,000 will ultimately result from

the power alone. If used for power in Nevada only, the fall down the Truckee River would be but a few hundred feet, making less than thirty thousand horse power where the market is small and the result would be inadequate—a small fraction of that on the California side. With this power it will become practicable to establish a double track line of railway between California and Nevada with numerous trains and stops at all convenient points, thus increasing traffic and greatly facilitating business. In fact Nevada would be benefited much more from the use of the water for power on the California side than on the Nevada side from irrigation and power together.

2. *For domestic use in California.* The city of Sacramento has a population of 55,000—greater than the entire population of Nevada. It is now using the muddy waters of the Sacramento River. The cities of San Francisco, Oakland, Berkeley, Alameda and Fruitvale, aggregating a population of 800,000 or more have an inadequate and unsatisfactory supply of water. Within fifty years they will have 3,000,000 of people and more than 6,000,000 within a hundred years. Fifty years is a long time in the life of an individual but even one hundred years is not long in the life of a city or a State. New York city has outgrown its splendid Croton water system and with a population of 4,000,000 is planning for 10,000,000. It is expending $180,000,000 for a new system of 150,000,000 gallons daily. Within a few years more will be required. Here is an opportunity for California cities to get a supply for 100 years at a reasonable price and there is no other source equal to it. The cost of the first supply of 60,000,000 gallons daily would not exceed $23,000,000, of which the pro rata to San Francisco is $15,000,000. This low cost is made possible by first using the water for power. The power project will pay the cost of conveying the water 88 miles—from the lake to Newcastle—and within 120 miles of San Francisco.

3. *For irrigation.* After using the water for power it will be used for domestic purposes. As it will not all be needed for many years it can be used for irrigation in the meantime. In the valley eastward of Sacramento city and along the foothills of the American River there are about 400,000 acres of land in California, most of which are specially adapted to the production of the most valuable fruits such as grapes, figs, oranges, apricots, prunes, peaches, apples, pears and berries. There is no better land in the world. The climate is almost perpetual summer. The precipitation averages above 15 inches. Irrigation for three or four months in the year is necessary. Ten acres of such land will make a

better home for a family than 80 acres in Nevada, which is the government unit for a family. Irrigated land in Nevada averages $28.47 per acre in value. An eighty acre farm there would be worth about $2,500.00. On these California lands ten acres with water cultivated to fruit would be worth $5,000.00. Water on the California side—on the foothills—will irrigate six acres to the miner's inch and only half as much in Nevada. The values created by 200,000 acre feet in Nevada would not exceed $1,500,000—50,000 acres at $30. In California there would be 100,000 acres worth not less than $100 per acre or $10,000,000. There would be 10,000 homes in California for 50,000 people; in Nevada 625 homes for 3,125 people. In California the average value of 100,000 acres is $8,919,000 as against the average value of $1,423,500 for 50,000 acres in Nevada. The average irrigated farm in California is 56 acres; in Nevada 261 acres. This means that the 200,000 acre feet would make homes for 181 families or 905 people in Nevada's colder climate and 910 homes or 4,550 people in the milder climate of California. From the most favorable point of view for Nevada the issue is: whether Lake Tahoe shall be used as a storage for enough water to make homes for a population of 905 or possibly 3,125 in Nevada or for 4,550 to 50,000 people in California, and also for use for power and domestic purposes. That is stating the case too strongly for Nevada, because there is water enough for Nevada (and from California watersheds) without taking any from Lake Tahoe. At most it is only a question of reservoirs at a small additional cost to be paid for from a fund to which Nevada contributes very little while California contributes largely. This fund, as above explained, is created by a percentage of the sales of the public lands within the States, the sales of Nevada lands being much less in value than those in California. The cost of the reservoirs would not exceed $200,000.

EQUITY OF DISTRIBUTION.

COMPENSATION TO STATE.

Considering the equity of the proposed distribution for irrigation, power and domestic use, there is no element of injustice to Nevada. California concedes the use for Nevada lands of all water from the Walker River and the Carson River—1250 square miles of territory—and all the water of Truckee River except that from the Tahoe watershed. This includes water for Nevada from 406 square miles of California watershed north of Lake Tahoe which drains into the Truckee River. Altogether Nevada gets water from 1656 square miles in California and yields water from 136 square miles in exchange. In

addition the State gets the incidental benefits of the power and business to be created. To make due compensation to the State for the franchise, it is proposed to endow the University of Nevada with a fund in the form of bonds or preferred stock in the sum of one million of dollars, which will yield a perpetual income of $50,000.00 per annum. Also to endow the University of California in the sum of five millions of dollars, as compensation to that State.

In his official report dated December 1, 1904, President J. E. Stubbs of the University of Nevada, says: "The University is a living, growing "institution that touches the interests of every "home in the State of Nevada. * * * As I "reflect upon the condition from which the State "is slowly, yet surely, emerging from a past that "has been full of discouragement to a future "which is full of hope and promise of better "things, I feel very sure that in the great work "of laying strong and true foundations of social "prosperity and good government in this State, "there is no institution that will contribute more "directly to the State's welfare than its Uni-"versity."

The University of California, ever since its foundation, has commanded universal respect which has increased steadily as the years have passed and its sphere of influence has widened. Its great need is a larger endowment fund that it may be able to keep pace with the ever increasing demands of the people upon its services. Compensation is due the State for such a franchise and in this way its benefits will reach every person within the State and elsewhere so far as the influence of university work extends.

CONDITIONS IN NEVADA.

The equity of the proposed distribution can be better understood if we consider with some detail the physical conditions of the two States interested. The area of Nevada is 110,700 square miles or 70,848,000 acres. The altitude varies from 3,800 to 11,000 feet. Most of the land is a high plateau from 3,800 to 5,000 feet in elevation, interspersed with many high, rocky, timberless mountains. The chief value of the country is in its mines of gold, silver, copper and lead. In these it is very rich. The climate is cold in winter and hot in summer—ranging from 30 degrees below zero to 110 degrees above—but it is healthy and invigorating. The rainfall and snowfall make less than ten inches of moisture. Consequently the country is arid and the land is of little value, except where it can be irrigated. With proper cultivation under water good crops

of hay, grain and the hardy fruits can be obtained. In 1905 there were 323,325 acres under irrigation, divided into 1,220 farms averaging 265 acres each and valued at $28.47 per acre, yielding crops worth $8.82 per acre and making homes for 6,100 people. Of the total population of the State 22,000 are living in the cities and towns. The remainder are engaged in mining and farming.

For the year 1907 the total yield of the mines was $17,288,223.22, of which $7,641,288.58 were net.

The population of Nevada has been very fluctuating. In 1883 there were 66,265 people there. The mining industry was then at its zenith. The census of 1890 reports 45,261; that of 1900 gives 42,335 including 5216 Indians and Chinese; in 1903 the population was estimated at 40,000. The population of Reno, which is located on the Truckee River on the line of the Southern Pacific railroad, was 3,563 in 1891; 4,300 in 1901 and now probably exceeds 9,000. Virginia City contained 8,571 in 1891 and has now 2,695. Carson City, the capital, has declined from 3,950 in 1891 to 2,100. Since the census of 1900 several important mining towns have been established including Goldfield and Tonopah, and the population of the State is probably near 50,000. The school children number 8,000 and the public school property is valued at $284,563. There is a well conducted State University at Reno. There are 261 manufacturing establishments employing 617 persons with $1,531,789 capital and having an annual output of $1,673,880. In 1900 the State had 13,606 dairy cattle, 370,000 neat cattle, 80,000 horses, 3,000 mules, 568,000 sheep and 16,000 hogs. The State is well suited for stock raising. The agricultural development is dependent on the water supply. There is only one large river wholly within the State. That is the Humboldt which rises in the mountains of the northeast part of the State, runs southwesterly about 300 miles and empties into Humboldt Lake. Along this river lies most of the land under irrigation. Aside from this most of the water supply for irrigation comes from the Walker, Carson and Truckee Rivers. In that vicinity there are about 450,000 acres that can be irrigated and altogether in the State probably 1,400,000 acres can ultimately be supplied with water, supporting a permanent farming population of 17,563 families or 87,815 people. The property values of the entire State (exclusive of the mines, the value of which is very great but impossible to ascertain) may be stated to be approximately as follows:

Railroads and railway property	$25,000,000
Irrigated lands—350,000 acres	10,500,000
Irrigable lands—650,000 acres	10,000,000
Grazing lands	5,000,000
Real estate in towns	8,000,000
Manufacturing establishments	1,500,000
Personal property	5,000,000
Total	$65,000,000

This is a high valuation. The official assessed valuation of all the property in the State for 1904 was $37,195,769.82. The proposed power development from waters of the Lake Tahoe watershed will ultimate in values equal to $100,000,000: twice the present value of all the property in Nevada except the mines. In addition, the values of the water for domestic use and irrigation would be incalculable.

HETCH HETCHY SUPPLY.

It may be said that California has a greater supply of water and therefore should not take any water from Nevada. There are several answers to this. The most valuable use of the water is for power and there is no place in Nevada or California where such a quantity can be obtained under such favorable conditions for power either in the amount of power obtainable, the facilities for its sale and use or the benefits to Nevada as well as to California. For irrigation it will reach land of the richest fertility in a climate which will enable it to yield the most valuable products, and which will therefore confer the superior benefits of home life upon the greatest numbers. For domestic use, the benefits of the water will reach millions of people without depriving any of water needed for irrigation. Some engineers think as good a supply can be obtained from the watershed of the Tuolumne River from Lake Elenor and Hetch Hetchy Valley. Disclaiming all desire to depreciate the work of other people, it is necessary to point to the facts, the most important of which have heretofore been ignored. Seven years of hard work in constructing a system of irrigation works for the Turlock Irrigation District have made the writer thoroughly familiar with the watershed. A few words will demonstrate that it should not be thought of as a source of water supply for the cities on the Bay of San Francisco, or any large city. As already remarked, even a hundred years is not long in the history of a city or State and it is necessary to conserve such properties for future generations. Just at present there is more water coming down the Tuolumne River than is used. This will be so for some years. It takes a long time to put so large a tract as 261,710

acres under irrigation. It may require twenty or thirty years in this instance. That time will soon pass. Adjacent to these lands there are about as much more—260,000 acres—outside the districts. A large part of this is on the foothills and with water would be very productive in the most valuable fruits, including oranges. Each ten acres of such land would make a delightful home for a family and have a value of $10,000. Here would reside 260,000 people with property worth $260,000,000, if sufficient water could be obtained for irrigation. The advocates of the Hetch Hetchy project believe there is plenty of water for all the land. In proof of this they produce the following table of statistics of the actual—gauged run-off for eleven years—1896 to 1906, both years inclusive:

YEAR	ACRE FEET OF RUN-OFF
1896	1,698,100
1897	2,422,827
1898	854,469
1899	1,696,341
1900	1,575,498
1901	2,538,900
1902	1,459,385
1903	1,986,955
1904	2,862,874
1905	1,441,000
1906	3,098,000
Total	21,636,357

Average for eleven years, 1,966,577.

Here is apparently a supply of nearly two million acre feet per annum. Any one familiar with irrigation in California knows that four acre feet are necessary for a crop—thirty inches actually applied to the soil will be sufficient for ordinary crops, but so much is lost by seepage and evaporation that 48 inches are necessary and even more may be needed where the soil is as sandy as that in the Turlock and Modesto Districts. The supply of 1,966,577 acre feet is enough for 491,644 acres. There are 261,710 acres in the Turlock and Modesto Districts and 260,000 acres adjacent which require water from the same source. Altogether there are 521,710 acres to be irrigated. Under the rule stated above we should deduct twenty per cent as the portion covered by houses, roads, etc. This leaves 417,368 acres that must be supplied with four acre feet of water each, or a total of 1,669,472 acre feet. The average supply of 1,966,577 acre feet would be sufficient if it could all be stored for use. Can it be stored? The answer to this question is fatal to the project for a municipal supply. By reference to the U. S. topographical map, it will be seen that

the source of the Tuolumne River is 13,000 feet above sea level and that within seventy miles it falls down the mountain side 12,700 feet —an average of 180 feet to the mile. Let us omit the highest 6,700 feet which is covered for the most part with perpetual snow. Still we have 6,000 feet fall in 50 miles—over 100 feet to the mile. The famous Hetch Hetchy Valley is 5½ miles long by 3,000 feet wide at the widest place. It covers 1,180 acres, which is an area less than two square miles. A dam 150 feet high as proposed by the engineers would store 33,071,000,000 gallons of water as estimated by Mr. Grunsky. This is equal to a continuous flow of 140 second feet or 101,000 acre feet, enough to irrigate 25,000 acres. It is the best reservoir site in the watershed. Lake Eleanor has a much smaller capacity. Mr. Grunsky estimates the cost of the Hetch Hetchy dam at $830,000. Yet it is only 150 feet high. The drainage area above this dam and above Lake Eleanor is 536 square miles, a little over one-third of the entire drainage area of the Tuolumne River. All the area left is that portion traversed by deep cañons in which the water falls down on a grade of 100 feet to the mile. To make a reservoir equal to Hetch Hetchy—five and a half miles long—would require a dam 800 feet high, at least, as the cañon would not average half a mile wide. A dam of that height is impracticable both for engineering reasons and because of the excessive cost. No dam yet constructed any where in the world has much exceeded 200 feet in height. It would require fourteen such dams to store 1,400,000 acre feet. They cannot be constructed. It would require many dams with a height of 200 feet and the cost would exceed $100 per acre for the 400,000 acres. In the Cherry Creek, Eleanor group, there are ten small reservoir sites in which about 200,000 acre feet can be stored. In the Tuolumne Meadows and the upper cañons, including South Fork of the Tuolumne, about 200,000 acre feet additional can be stored. This is the limit as computed by the best authority—550,000 acre feet altogether. Beyond this the cost of storage would exceed $100 per acre. Storing water at such a cost will discourage irrigation. It cannot be done in this generation. It can be done and will be done when the pressure of population in generations to come make it imperative. After thousands of years' irrigation in Egypt, the British government expended $25,000,000 to construct the Assuan dam, thereby reclaiming 500,000 acres. The natural flow of the Tuolumne will not supply sufficient water for 100,000 acres. Less than 50,000 acres are now supplied and storage will have to be resorted to within a few years. Even with Eleanor

and Hetch Hetchy reservoirs it will be impossible to get enough water for all the land within the Districts. The outside lands can never be irrigated if the city takes its supply. It is certainly the interest of San Francisco and all California to increase land irrigation as much as possible and not to diminish it. To supply the cities about the bay will require 390,000,000 gallons daily—600 second feet—fifty years hence and about 2,000 second feet 100 years hence. The total flow of the Tuolumne River is, as we have seen only 1,966,577 acre feet or about 2,700 second feet. Of this the irrigation districts have appropriated 2,300 second feet and there is an older right than theirs covering 100 second feet. This leaves only 300 second feet for the 260,000 acres of outside land *if it could all be stored.*

It has been said: "No lawyer not an "engineer can understand this question. It is not "proposed and never has been proposed that San "Francisco shall acquire one single drop of water "by appropriation, condemnation or any other way "that is used or claimed by the Modesto or Tur-"lock Districts. The waters filed upon are flood "waters, at this minute passing the gates of the "Turlock and Modesto Districts and doing dam-"age to some of the most fertile farms along the "San Joaquin Valley. It is not proposed to con-"demn anything." It might be said in retaliation that no engineer not a lawyer can understand this question; but this would not be correct for many engineers do understand it, and do not agree with the foregoing. It is not what the Districts are now using but what they will have a right to use when all their lands are under cultivation. The law gives them that right and it can only be taken from them by force or by condemnation. There is not enough water for irrigation and for the cities also. That is certain. Why waste time struggling for the impossible—seeking to expend over $30,000,000 for an inadequate supply to the detriment of others, when a better and more abundant supply can be obtained for less money?

PHYSICAL CONDITIONS IN CALIFORNIA.

We have considered the physical conditions in Nevada and the water supply there at some length. Now let us look at the conditions very briefly in California, or rather in the great valley of California. It is nearly 450 miles long and from 30 to 60 miles wide containing about 12,000,000 of acres of arable land—including irrigable foothill lands—all of which requires irrigation at some time of the year. Of this area nearly two-thirds are south of the Mokelumne River and form the Valley of the San Joaquin River. The rainfall there is very light, less than 10 inches on the

plains and considerably less than two second feet to the square mile on the watersheds. The supply of water for irrigation is inadequate. It is not enough to irrigate fifty per cent of the lands. Upon the Mokelumne, Cosumnes and American River watershed there is a much heavier precipitation. There are about 1,000,000 acres of land dependent upon those waters for irrigation. Northward are the Yuba, Feather and Sacramento Rivers with more water than is needed for the 4,000,000 of acres adjacent to them. The following table is made up from official reports—mostly from Bulletin 140 of the Geological Survey (see p. 312). It shows the average discharge of the principal California rivers for six years—1878 to 1884—which are a fair average: and the increase of the supply as you go north:

RIVER	AREA OF WATERSHED	DISCHARGE SECOND FEET	SECOND FEET PER SQUARE MILE
Kern	2345	1110	.47
Kings	1742	2584	1.49
San Joaquin	1637	3074	1.87
Merced	1076	1631	1.51
Tuolumne	1501	2685	1.78
Stanislaus	1051	958	1.84
Mokelumne	657	1321	2.01
Cosumnes	580	1234	2.12
American	1899	6247	3.29
Yuba	1358	5330	3.92
Feather	3654	9900	2.70
Sacramento	26187	37632	1.48

This table points plainly to the natural source of supply of water for the bay cities. The rivers that are directly eastward are the nearest and afford the most abundant supply with the least amount of land requiring irrigation. It is only 148 miles in a direct line from Lake Tahoe to the western line of San Francisco. It is the narrowest part of the State. Lake Tahoe is an immense cup or bowl 6,224 feet above sea level, 2,000 feet deep, surrounded by perpetual snow, 22 miles long and 11 miles wide. The surface naturally varies with the seasons from one to seven feet as the shore lines indicate. By raising it one foot, we can get 110,000,000 gallons per day for a year—sufficient to supply Sacramento and all the cities about the bay for one year. Can there be any doubt that this supply, supplemented with the American River, is the natural source to which the cities should go?

Can there be any doubt that the Lake Tahoe supply can be acquired for California without injury to Nevada?

STATE POLICY.

This may be further illustrated by comparing the acres of irrigable land and the available water supply of the three sections of the State above referred to. There are several minor streams in the San Joaquin Valley, not included in the above table, aggregating a flow of 1,391 second feet. Including those there is a total supply for that section of 13,433 second feet. This is a supply of four acre feet per acre for 2,431,373 acres. As the total area of irrigable lands is fully 6,000,000 of acres there is a deficiency of 19,715 second feet for 3,500,000 acres. If we include all the streams of the Sacramento Valley there is a supply of about 59,200 second feet for that section. There are about 2,300,000 acres to be irrigated in that valley requiring 12,154 second feet and leaving a surplus of 46,946 second feet to overflow and injure 2,000,000 acres below. The intermediate section—including the section about the American, Cosumnes and Mokelumne Rivers—has a water supply of 8,802 second feet for an acreage of 700,000 and as only 3,867 second feet are required, there is a surplus of 4,835 second feet. The following table shows the conditions more clearly:

Locality	Acres	Necessary Supply (Second feet)	Supply Available (Second feet)	Surplus	Deficiency
Sacramento Valley	2,300,000	12,154	59,100	46,946	
American, Cosumnes and Mokelumne Rivs.	700,000	3,867	8,802	4,835	
San Joaquin Riv.	6,000,000	33,148	13,433		19,715
Total	9,000,000	59,209	81,335	51,781	19,715

The inference from these facts is that the State should pursue a policy of conserving the waters of the south for the lands there and draw on the north for the deficiency. Some day the surplus waters of the Sacramento will be carried from some point near Red Bluff along the foothills of the Sierras in concrete canals or other conduits southward past Sacramento and Stockton to the lands of the San Joaquin Valley to supply the deficiency there. Wherever necessary to obtain the requisite grade the water will be raised by pumping with electric power supplied from the numerous adjacent rivers. This will

be a work of great magnitude but not greater than that already accomplished in India by the British government, as will be seen from the table below which has been compiled from authentic sources:

NAME OF CANAL	ACRES COMMANDED	(miles) LENGTH	(sec. ft.) CAPACITY	COST
Soane	1,000,000	367	5,950	$ 8,700,000
Agra	750,000	137	1,100	9,250,000
Sirhind . . .	800,000	503	3,500	10,400,000
Ganges. . . .	1,820,000	456	6,700	9,555,000
Lower Ganges	2,434,000	564	6,500	21,935,000
Total . . .	6,805,000	2,027	23,750	$59,840,000

Here is a group of canals which carry 23,750 second feet of water to irrigate nearly 7,000,000 acres—a greater supply than that necessary to make up the deficiency in the San Joaquin Valley. Once constructed they last forever, supplying food and homes for millions of people in all time; and yet they cost less than the modern navy of an ambitious nation which is soon out of date, discarded and forgotten. We call Governors together to consider how to conserve the natural resources of the States, and at the same time we send agents to Washington and ask the Government to let us rob posterity of one of the most important of all natural resources: water to make the land fruitful.

POSTERITY.

Nothing in this paper is intended to detract in any degree from the State of Nevada. It has done well in the past and will do better in future. It has the essential elements of a great commonwealth—the natural resources and honest, capable people. The government of the State is efficient and well conducted, is out of debt, economical in its expenditures and has a low rate of taxation. The climate is agreeable all the year round and very healthy. Its mineral resources are inexhaustible. They will furnish a splendid field of activity for the skillful miner in all time to come. Located in the midst of such a field, the University will lead the world in the education of mineralogists and metalurgists. The United States Geological Survey estimates that along the crooked channel of the Humboldt River lie 750,000 acres of irrigable land; near the Walker River 200,000 acres, and within reach of water from the Carson and Truckee Rivers 450,000 acres. Over seventy per cent of this acreage—1,000,000 acres—can be cultivated to fruitful crops. The grazing lands will supply beef, mutton and wool for local markets

and neighboring States. A population of a million or more will some day find good homes here.

For Nevada California has only good wishes. In mining and in irrigation they have kindred interests. They are antagonistic in nothing. In commerce, agriculture and in manufacturing California is transcendent—far surpassing anything Nevada can expect. Just across the Pacific lies the Orient with half the population of the world, and the pathway to America and Europe is and always will be mainly through the Golden Gate. With a land area of 153,650 square miles—98,334,000 acres—she has already 72,542 farms covering 28,828,761 acres which in 1900 were valued at $766,527,955 and yielded crops valued at $131,000,000. The population is, perhaps, still under two millions. Japan with an area of 147,655 square miles and less arable land has a population of 47,812,138. Italy has a climate similar to that of California and an area of 110,646 square miles. The arable land is less but the population in 1905 was 33,476,117—about 300 to the square mile. The people are highly civilized and live in comfort. At that rate California will have 46,095,000. Such is the posterity for which the natural resources of California must be conserved.

CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY
CALIFORNIA SECTION [1854 or 1855]

The Gold Key Court or the Corruptions of a Majority of it.

We shall give in this first number of our Circular but a brief outline of some of the causes which are producing the overthrow of all the important decisions of the former Supreme Courts. In our next number we will give the details of these moving causes, and in addition will give many other motives with the facts and proofs of a more startling character.

After the nomination of Baldwin as a candidate for a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the State of California, one of his first acts was to enter into a contract with Treanor S Park, that he, Park, should purchase the real estate situated outside of the County of San Francisco which was formerly owned by the firm of Adams & Co., and which had been sold on judgments rendered in the Superior Court of the City of San Francisco, and which sales had been declared invalid by the Supreme Court, for the reason that the jurisdiction of the said Superior Court of San Francisco only extended to the City limits of said City. This property was bought up by Park, on joint account with Baldwin, which was valued at several hundred thousand dollars, and was bought for a mere song, as the Court had decided the sales invalid. Immediately after Mr. Baldwin took his seat he reversed the former decisions of the Court, and decided that the sales of said property under execution were good and valid, whereby he and Park pocketed over $300,000 by this speculation.

The next case of importance that came up is that of the Mariposa or Fremont Estate. Baldwin was employed on this case before he went upon the bench, and received a fee of $2500. After he took his seat on the bench, the case came up on a motion of rehearing to reverse the former decision of said Court, the argument was put off from time to time until Fremont sent Col. James, of Mariposa, to Baldwin with his, Fremont's Bonds, secured on the property for $100,000. After this the opinion was written by Field before he went East, he receiving $25,000 of Fremont's bonds for this service, and at the same time a certain Attorney was employed to bribe Terry, but Terry obstinately refused to sign the opinion, and Baldwin dare not, as he had been counsel in the case, as it appeared of record. After Field returned from the East he received an additional $25,000 from Fremont by the hands of James, after which the case was re-argued and Cope signed the opinion with Field, reversing the former judgment of the Court.

One of the next is the case involving the title to Sacramento City; in this case Field received $50,000 worth of City lots; $100,000 was paid for the decision, but $50,000 was retained by the Supreme Court brokers who transacted the business.

Next comes the State Prison in which Baldwin was employed by Gen. Estell before he, Baldwin, went upon the bench, and was to receive for his services one quarter of all moneys that should afterwards be collected from the State under the Estell contract. Since this contract was entered into, there has been paid by the State over $200,000 on the same, of which Baldwin has received one quarter. Since the death of Estell, Baldwin and Field have purchased up the interest still belonging to the Estell estate, and also the interest belonging to Col. Graham, and most of the interest that belonged formerly to McCauley, so that they now own about seven eighths of the entire claim. These purchases have been made through the firm of Tevis and Haggin, who are Baldwin's Bankers, and who loan his money for him. The decision in this case which has just been rendered, was prepared in Field's most labored style, long before the argument of the case before the Court, and shown to and read by persons interested in the same. For the passage of the first Act of the Legislature appropriating $200,000 to pay the State Prison liability, Baldwin & Co. agreed to pay Parsons, or the Bulkhead Company, $25,000, out of the same for passing the Bill, and Baldwin agreed in addition that the Supreme Court should declare the Bulkhead Bill legal and constitutional. In the Supplementary Act appropriating $75,000 in addition, to pay the State Prison claim, one half goes to Baldwin & Co's State Prison contract and one half is set apart to elect men to the Legislature who will send Baldwin to the United States Senate, and who will then enact the Bulkhead Bill. So the State will pay $375,000 to the Court and the Bulkhead Company for corruption purposes.

Next in order is the case of Hart v. Bennett, generally known as the Peter Smith case. These titles have been confirmed by five Supreme Courts in five different cases; the first of which was rendered in 1852, in the case entitled Smith v. Morse. This Hart v. Bennett case was sent to the Supreme Court more than two years since. Baldwin had the case put off from time to time until about six months ago, when it was argued. After the case had been pending about six months, Baldwin made an arrangement with a certain Knight of the Quill, whose oratory and legal ability far exceeds that of his famous countryman, O'Connell, and who consented to be admitted to practice before the Supreme Court in one case only in order to carry out the views of Baldwin in this matter. Here is the programme, which has been fully carried out. This Knight of the Quill, or Webster of his age, was to obtain from the Settler's one half of all such claims as he could get, for legal services, and was to employ Beideman, Page and others to purchase up the remainder of the Settler's interest, all of which was to be held in trust by him, the Knight of the Quill, one half for the benefit of Baldwin and one half for himself—Tevis and Haggin advancing the money to make the purchases out of Baldwin's funds in their hands.

Now it will be seen by reference to the Recorder's office that more than one half of all the Settler's rights have been purchased within the last twelve months, and are now held and stand in the names of Beideman & Page and this convenient Attorney. The value of these claims has been

variously estimated at from three to five millions dollars. So it will be seen that Baldwin gets for his services in writing this long opinion about $2,500,000 worth of property. In addition to the above interests secured to Baldwin, one of the Court's brokers, William N. Lent, has invested $27,000 in settler's claims for him, Baldwin ; said Lent has also purchased for Baldwin's benefit, the major part of the well known Sherrback claim, which the Court has indirectly confirmed in the late Peter Smith decision. The money for these purchases and the $11,000 invested by Lent for Baldwin at Washoe are Baldwin's share of certain decisions, sold by Lent, according to his, Lent's statement, the particulars of which we will give in our next.

It is furthermore agreed and understood, that this Knight of the Quill, or Webster of his age in legal matters, is to be a candidate for the United States Senate, and is to concentrate the strength of his Celtic countrymen upon himself; all of which in fact is to be used by Baldwin at the proper time. One of the other Counsel in this case is also to be a candidate for the same place, and he is to concentrate the Broderick strength, which is in like manner to be under the control of Baldwin whenever called for. Judge Field's interest in this matter is much less. He freely stated to very many persons, up to within six weeks before the announcement of this decision, that he was decidedly opposed to reversing any decisions previously made by the Supreme Court in regard to Land Titles in San Francisco, and that all former decisions of that Court on that subject would stand as the law. About six weeks before the decision he came to San Francisco, and stopped at the Saint Francis Hotel on Clay street, where Mr. Low, of Marysville, called on Judge Field, and then and there paid to him, in coin, the sum of $10,000—(by the way $3,000 of this sum was soon after lost at a well known gambling house) —in consideration Field agreed to sign Baldwin's opinion for that sum and $50,000 of the Bensley Water Company's Stock, and also one half of Bensley's Settler claim on the Portrero, and Bensley agreeing to invest $5,000 in cash in the purchase of other claims for said Field. The Stock was paid and delivered at the same time that the money was, but there is not as yet any record of the transfer to Field of the Settler's claim above referred to. These facts are known to John Parrot, Bolton & Barron, Henry S. Dexter and other Trustees of the Bensley Water Company. The Mountain Lake and Lobos Creek, from which the Bensley water is obtained, has been sold under a judgment against the City, and would have been lost to the Company if they had not procured the former decisions of the Supreme Court to be reversed, and thus their stock would have become greatly depreciated.

Next comes the San Francisco Street Assessment liabilities. This question has been twice decided in favor of the City by two different Supreme Courts, and which are now reversed by this last edict. This is also one of the cases that Baldwin was employed in as Attorney before he went upon the bench. He received from Harry Meiggs and others, assignments of street contracts amounting to about $700,000; of this amount one half was to be retained by Baldwin for his services, in case

of success. These contracts were decided by the City to be fraudulent, and the City refused to issue her scrip on the same. Baldwin had other suits on the same terms, in which the scrip had been issued, where both the contract and scrip were assigned, amounting to about $300,000—hence it is that the judgment just rendered makes the City liable on the contract in place of being liable on the scrip. There are of these rejected contracts, without scrip, now outstanding, about $1,700,000 sued on; and there is of the contracts with the scrip issued, including the Meiggs forgeries, about $1,100,000, making in all a claim or judgment against the City for about $2,800,000. The whole of these contracts and scrip, less about $100,000 has been bought up by Baldwin, Field, Lent, Parsons and Felton, at about five cents on the dollar,—Baldwin advancing most of the money through Tevis and Haggin for that purpose.

It is well known that Judge Cope is a mere tool in the hands of Baldwin, that Baldwin writes most of the opinions that appear to come from Cope, and that Cope is blindly used to carry out Baldwin and Field's schemes of robbery without securing anything for himself.

We next have the San Francisco City Slip property. Two different Supreme Courts have decided that the sale of this property, made by the City in 1853, at public auction, was good and valid. Baldwin was then the attorney on the losing side and against the City. This case involves a liability of the City of San Francisco of $2,300,000. Baldwin originally prosecuted about $400,000 of these claims against the City of which he was to have one half in case of success. Since the commencement of these suits in 1856, Baldwin, Field, Lent, Parsons and Felton, have bought up through Tevis and Haggin and other agents, at about seven cents on the dollar, nearly this entire claim against the City. Now it is well known that an opinion has been prepared by Baldwin, some months since, reversing the former decisions of the Supreme Court in this case, and that the decision will soon be filed making the City liable for $2,300,000, of which Baldwin and Company get about nineteen twentieths. Field will probably father this opinion. According to the estimate of one of the Court's most influential brokers, by overthrowing the former decisions of the first six cases, which they have already done, and the reversing of former decisions in the City Slip case, they, Field and Baldwin will make, putting their lands, stocks, and other securities at a fair cash value, at least five millions one hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($5,150,000).

It may not be inappropriate here to state, that Judge Field commenced his system of receiving bribes at San Jose, in 1851, while he was a member of the Legislature during the pendency of the Water Lot Bill, which passed, March 26, 1851. He received from the hands of Joseph C. Palmer $5,000, for his vote in favor of that bill;—this sum was contributed by J. C. Palmer, Gregory Yale, Archibald C. Peachy, J. L. Folsom, W. D. M. Howard, Wm. S. Clark, J. D. Stevenson, Talbot H. Green and others, either one of whom can testify to the fact.

EX-SUPREME COURT BROKER.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS

OF

SAN FRANCISCO AND SACRAMENTO

ON THE

Value and Importance of Immigration

AND

THE NECESSITY OF STATE AID,

BEING

EXTRACTS FROM EDITORIAL ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN THE MONTHS OF OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, AND DECEMBER, 1869, IN THE "BULLETIN," "ALTA," "EXAMINER," "CALL," "CHRONICLE," "TIMES," AND "REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR," AND IN THE "STATE CAPITAL REPORTER," "BEE" AND "RECORD."

ALSO,

A Letter from President Loomis on the Method Adopted in Promoting Immigration to Kansas.

PUBLISHED BY THE CALIFORNIA IMMIGRANT UNION.

JANUARY, 1870.

The Opinions of the "Bulletin."

In the issue of August 28th, 1869, the *Bulletin*, speaking of the formation of an Immigration Bureau and the establishment of Immigrant Homes here, said: "The object is so good, and, if carried out with spirit, is likely to be productive of such benefit to all in populating our State with a thriving and self-supporting people, that we trust it will be encouraged."

On October 9th, in speaking of the formation of the Immigrant Union, the *Bulletin* said: "The organization of a society to encourage European immigration was needed in California, and will accomplish much good. California has not shared the benefits of that great movement of European emigration which sets steadily to the West. * * * *Official recognition and aid may be secured, when it becomes apparent that the Union is managed on an impartial and public-spirited plan.* * * * *Another year ought to bring us a fair proportion of European immigration, if we will only organize a practicable plan to guide it in our direction.* Illinois doubled her population in ten years after the railroad era began, gaining in one decade 800,000 souls. California, with a climate and soil so much more generous, an area so much more extensive, and resources and opportunities so much more various, ought to gain as much in the next five years. But to do so, she must follow the example of those shrewd Illinois citizens, who set energetic Emigration Societies in motion, and brought producing people to the very spots where they could labor profitably."

The *Bulletin* therefore urges us, by the example of the Western States, to labor in this cause so energetically as to bring 160,000 people a year to California.

On October 11th, the *Bulletin*, speaking of immigration by railroad, said: "*We need just now, most of all, half a million men, to take hold of all branches of productive industry.*"

In an article headed "Valuable Immigration," which appeared October 19th, the *Bulletin* spoke of the settlement of a single colony in Missouri, under the charge of a Swedish cotton manufacturer, of 1,200 families, probably 6,000 souls; also, of 1,000 English families, settling on a tract of land in Kansas; and said: "These are some of the numerous movements which prove that it is easy for us now to take our pick of European populations, where once we only got the refuse. * * * Scarcely is there a craft or manufacture for which we might not, with proper effort,

procure adepts from Europe. Such is the class of labor we need. The time is ripe for it. * * * California has special needs of this sort, and the Swedish enterprise we have described deserves the attention of all who are interested in immigration to this State—and who is not? Suppose we could obtain such a colony as this—six thousand in all—to purchase and settle upon a tract of land, either in our valleys as farmers, or in the foothills as growers and manufacturers of silk, or of fruits, wines, and brandies. The inducements we can offer for such immigration is the only thing in question. The immigrants themselves can undoubtedly be had. * * These wholesale consignments of families by the thousand to a single destination indicate design, foresight, calculation, and energy. California has lost four years of time, by failure, before the war ended, to complete the railroad which has just introduced her to the European world. The difficulty now will be to make her claims heard among the other contestants for Eastern immigration. * * We may well envy the Missourians this colony of 1,200 families of Swedes, and the Kansans their equal treasure of sturdy English families. THE ONLY WAY TO OBTAIN SUCH FOR OURSELVES IS TO ADVERTISE THE RESOURCES OF THE STATE THOROUGHLY IN EUROPE, AND TO AID IN EVERY WAY POSSIBLE THE JOURNEY OF IMMIGRANTS HITHER, AND THEIR SETTLEMENT WHEN ARRIVED."

On October 21st, under the head of "How to get Immigrants," the *Bulletin* said: "Not long since, the State of Maine printed and distributed over the whole country a large pamphlet, setting forth in full detail the merits of the various water-powers on the rivers of that State, and the advantages offered there for lumbering. This instance of Yankee enterprise is worthy of imitation. To rehash the arguments in favor of advertising at this late day ought not to be necessary; and yet WHAT CALIFORNIA ESPECIALLY NEEDS JUST NOW, AND DOES NOT DO, MAY BE SUMMED UP IN THE WORD, ADVERTISING. *Those who have been isolated here for ten or fifteen years do not realize how little is known of this State in the East, and still less in Europe. But even were we as well known across the Atlantic as our sister States, still we should stand at such disadvantage in other respects as to need* SPECIAL *efforts to secure our share of foreign immigration.* * * *No State can afford to remain inert or passive. Every one desiring to attract immigrants must copy the enterprising example of Maine, and either by* STATE *or corporate effort, make full exhibit of its resources and advantages, and disseminate the knowledge wherever it can be of use. In this view of the case, a step in the right direction has been taken by the Immigrant Union.* * * IF IMMIGRANTS IN EUROPE CAN BE OFFERED SOMETHING OF A DEFINITE CHARACTER, CAN BE POSTED THOROUGHLY IN REGARD TO WHERE THEY ARE GOING, WHAT THEY ARE TO DO, THE COST AND OTHER DETAILS OF THE ENTERPRISE, THEY WOULD BE MORE LIKELY THAN OTHERWISE TO ENTER UPON THE SERIOUS TASK OF EMIGRATION OVER THOUSANDS OF MILES OF OCEAN AND LAND. WE THEREFORE COMMEND THE SUGGESTIONS OF THE IMMIGRANT UNION TO GENERAL ATTENTION."

On October 28th, in an article headed "The Value of an Immigrant,"

the *Bulletin* says: "The Southern Commercial Convention, recently in session at Louisville, held that the value of an immigrant settler is just $1,500. Not an excessively high price, seeing that an able-bodied slave formerly brought that sum in the South. * * *But if an immigrant settler is worth* $1,500 *to the South, is he not worth as much to California?* UPON THIS BASIS OF CALCULATION, IF 50,000 IMMIGRANTS COULD BE INFLUENCED TO SETTLE IN CALIFORNIA DURING THE YEAR 1870, THE WEALTH OF THE STATE WOULD BE AUGMENTED, ACTUALLY AND PROSPECTIVELY, ABOUT $75,000,000."

On the same day, in another article, the *Bulletin* said: "One of the best things the Immigrant Union can do will be to collect and publish full information in regard to the amount, character, and location of public lands still open to homestead and pre-emption entry in California. * * *Detailed information on all these points, but especially in regard to the sections of Government land now open to the settler, is just what will be most likely to induce immigration; and we understand that the Immigrant Union is industriously procuring such information as the foundation for its* BROADER *operation.*"

On the following day the *Bulletin* added: "It only needs proper publication of truthful information about our lands, climate, and resources, to bring here many European colonies, which would cultivate the soil, enlarge our trade and industry, build new towns and roads, and more than offset a kind of immigration which is much declaimed against by politicians."

On Nov. 6th, the *Bulletin* had an article "Immigrants and their Value," in which it said the value of immigrants has been variously estimated. The Louisville Convention set the mark at $1,500, measuring probably the able-bodied man, and remembering the price current of a slave in old times. * * We have another and perhaps safer estimate from Frederick Kapp, one of the Commissioners of Emigration in New York City, and a man of learning and ability. In a paper read before the Social Science Association, he reckons "an emigrant worth just as much to this country as it costs to produce a native-born laborer of the same average ability. He estimates that this cost is $1,500 in the case of a male and half as much for a female. Averaging the sexes and ages of immigrants, he estimates each worth $1,125. He estimates further that immigrants bring an average of $150 each in property from abroad; making the total accession of value from each $1,275. Reckoning the rate of influx to be 300,000 immigrants a year, we are benefited to the extent of $382,500,000 yearly, or more than $1,000,000 a day.

On November 16th, in an article, the first that appeared after the publication, at the expense of the Union, of a pamphlet written by Mr. Hopkins, the *Bulletin* criticised some of the deductions from the statistics of mining, quoted approvingly the classification of the requirements of California in regard to population, advised the Board to abandon all income derived from commissions on the sale of private lands, and concluded a

long article, in which almost every topic in the pamphlet was touched upon, by saying: "*The Immigrant Union has laid out a large amount of work. If it will adhere strictly to the rule to keep out of politics, and out of all speculative schemes, we may hope it will do a good work for the State.*"

As in this article the Union was recommended to throw away that portion of its income derived from private individuals, and the intention of going to the Legislature for $100,000, was prominently announced under the capitalized heading, "What the Union asks from the Legislature," and even the special aid clause with its demand for $200,000 put forth in that pamphlet, we infer that the editors of the *Bulletin* endorsed the general views of the Union embodied in the bill since presented to the Legislature. The language of the pamphlet is as follows:

WHAT THE "UNION" ASKS FROM THE LEGISLATURE.

Now, the plan of the "Union," hitherto quoted, as to sending out agents to proclaim the advantages of our State in Great Britain, in Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, France, etc., requires that only FIRST-CLASS MEN should be entrusted with so delicate and responsible a duty. To engage such men, respectable salaries and expenses must be paid. The State should pay those salaries and expenses, within limits to be fixed by law.

2d. To properly advertise among the millions of Europe the natural bounties of California, will require some laborious and skillful writing, and the translation and printing thereof by hundreds of thousands of copies. The State should pay for such labor and printing, as well as the postage and express charges thereon.

3d. The expenses of an Immigrant Depot (if any), and of the Labor Exchange to be connected therewith, should most undoubtedly be borne by the State, because there is no reason whatever why one individual should be taxed (whether by his own consent or otherwise) more than another, for a purpose equally beneficial to all the inhabitants of the State.

4th. The hospital expenses of indigent sick among immigrants being already assumed by the State under existing laws, need not enter into any new enactment. But on this point attention is respectfully drawn to the fact that a tax of $5 for hospital purposes on women and children would bear very heavily on the immigration of families, whose presence among us is our greatest need, and would of itself prevent many from undertaking the journey. In New York, this tax is but $2 50 in currency, and if our scheme succeeds, as we expect it will, the revenue from this source alone, in gold, would, as in New York (in currency), go very far towards paying the whole sum the "Union" would require to accomplish all its ends. This is, of course, upon the supposition that this tax is to be made equal and uniform in its operations.

5th. The salaries of such officers of the "Union" (or of such Commissioners of Immigration as the Legislature may provide to execute its enactments), whose whole time would be required in this public service, should be paid by the State.

For all of these purposes we believe the sum of $100,000 per annum would be sufficient, if placed in the right hands, to add 50,000 persons during that time to our population. Those 50,000 persons, at a tax of $2 50 per caput, would pay $125,000 to the State, thus requiring no taxation whatever upon the present population to carry out the scheme.

On November 25th, the *Bulletin* had another article on the pamphlet, noticing the discussion raised on that portion devoted to mining matters, and concluded by saying that "having been too exclusively absorbed in mining hitherto, we should now give special attention to building up diversified agriculture and manufactures. *But immigration is needed for all these pursuits, and every* LEGITIMATE MEANS *should be used to obtain it.*" The editors of the *Bulletin* had then had the pamphlet ten days in their hands. They knew where the Union looked for its chief support, and when we remember that on at least two occasions, already referred to, they had

recommended the granting of State aid for the work proposed by this institution, we presume that State aid was the chief, if not the only, source of revenue meant when they used the words "legitimate means."

These extracts, which might be multiplied until tedious by repetition, are enough to show that the *Bulletin* has recommended all we ask. It has justified State aid, tacitly approved the sum named, impressed upon California the necessity of advertising—that is, if the word is used it its full sense—advertising by printing, lecturing, and personal solicitation—the necessity of providing facilities for cheaper traveling and for the care of immigrants upon the road, for the collection of information regarding the thousands of sections of surveyed land in this State still unoccupied, if not the offering of special inducements for farming immigrants. Other journals have approved the scheme step by step, and committed themselves to the doctrine that the Legislature should establish a State Board of Immigration, with sufficient funds.

The Opinions of the "Alta."

On October 16th, the *Alta* had an article admitting that California did not get her share of immigrants, and saying: "Yet if the State is ever to become anything more than a mere producer of raw material, it is certain the population must be reinforced by skilled labor from somewhere." The *Alta* said, "California was in its infancy, and without population and manufacturers could not compete with older States. It lamented that no well directed effort had been made to procure immigration, and approved generally the plans of the Union."

On October 20th, under the head of "Warning off Immigration," it condemned those newspapers that kept reiterating the statement that there are no lands here suitable for immigrants in moderate circumstances. It said: "Instead of crowing over a state of facts which does not exist, the press of California ought to advocate some system by which the real condition of things can be duly ADVERTISED to the world. There are hundreds of thousands of acres of desirable arable lands inside our own State line open to occupation, within the reach of men of the most modest means. The time will come when that restless wave of 'human movement,' which we call immigration, will cover these rich acres. THAT TIME MAY BE HASTENED BY A WISE SYSTEM OF ENCOURAGEMENT UNDERTAKEN BY THE STATE, AIDED BY WELL DIRECTED PUBLIC OPINION."

In the review of the now famous "Common Sense" pamphlet, which appeared in the *Alta* of Nov. 27th, there was no rebuke of the proposal to ask the Legislature for $300,000 State aid—for immigration purposes, but much about the relative importance of mining. The article may be

claimed as a tacit approval of the chapter "What the Union asks of the Legislature."

On the 29th the *Alta* rebuked the Immigrant Union for proposing to amalgamate with the Labor Exchange, but spoke, certainly, without disapprobation of the Trustees' of the Union avowed intention of asking the Legislature for the sum of $100,000 for general purposes.

Opinions of the "Examiner."

On October 10th, in an article headed "White or Chinese," the *Examiner* says: "The best work the next Legislature can do, is to organize a liberal scheme of immigration, such as has filled the Western States. CALIFORNIA HAS NEVER SPENT A DOLLAR IN THIS CAUSE. SOME OF THE WESTERN STATES HAVE SPENT MILLIONS. Their only inducement was to fill up their vacant lands. We have all the inducements they had, and beyond them a greater one, *to keep out the Chinaman by filling up the places which they will otherwise occupy.*"

On October 27th, the *Examiner* reiterated the recommendation for the establishment of a State Board of Immigration, and said that as each person would bring at least $50 in cash to the country, *we could, by displaying the energy of the Western States, add* 20,000 *persons and* $1,000,000 *to our wealth. If we sought a better class of immigrants than the average of Castle Garden, every* 20,000 *immigrants would bring us* $2,000,000 *perhaps* $3,000,000 *or more.* Tenant farmers in Germany, England, Ireland and Scotland, would have, at least, $1,000 a family, and at five in a family the average would be greater. "A COMMUNITY WHICH SPENT ONE MILLION IN BRINGING 20,000 SUCH FAMILIES—THAT IS, GAVE THEM A BONUS EQUAL TO THEIR FARE, AS AN INDUCEMENT TO COME HERE INSTEAD OF GOING ELSEWHERE, WOULD RECEIVE TWO TO FOUR DOLLARS FOR EVERY ONE IT SPENT IN THE WORK. If California, at a less expense than a free passage from New York can get a select class of moneyed immigrants, practical, self-helping and experienced men to come, the additional revenues would amply repay the State for its outlay. It earnestly recommended the Legislature to study these bearings of the case. It then argued that every able-bodied emigrant man and woman, is worth at least $1,000 to the State, and placed its own estimate at $1,500. It therefore estimated the productive value apart from the capital introduced, of 10,000 such people at $15,000,000, and concluded, "IF THE STATE IS ENRICHED BY THE BIRTH OF EVERY CHILD, HOW MUCH WOULD IT PROFIT BY OBTAINING THE LIFE-LONG SERVICES OF MEN AND WOMEN IN THE PRIME OF LIFE, AT THE COST OF $10 OR $20 EACH."

On November 19th, the *Examiner* noticed the pamphlet, and while objecting to the merging of the Labor Exchange in the institution, said: "The

Managers of the Union are in earnest, and in all that is good, they propose to do, they will receive our cordial support."

On November 26th, ten days after the pamphlet had been placed in the editor's hands, the *Examiner* had an article under the heading, "A few Reasons for Aiding Immigration;" it said: "There are many grounds on which the press of the country, and members of the Legislature, may advocate the propriety of the State making a reasonable appropriation for carrying on the work of promoting immigration. One of these is the necessity of counteracting the evils resulting from the crowding of Chinamen into California." It then made an elaborate argument against the Chinese, showing that their number was only limited by the means of the six companies to import them. It concluded: "The only way short of repressive legislation, to keep out Chinamen, is to foster white immigration; the only way to preserve the foothill counties from actual abandonment by whites, is to send into them the population suited to their soil; the only way to lighten the load of State burdens, is to extend the blessing of a thrifty, industrious, self-dependent population over every county of the State, instead of limiting it to a dozen; the only way to restore mining, is to increase population in other employments, and so build up a diversity of interests for mutual help and support; finally, the only way to maintain San Francisco itself, in a condition of stability and progress, is to promote immigration; AND THE ONLY EFFECTUAL WAY OF OBTAINING IT IS TO GIVE STATE AID TO THE WORK."

On December 13th, with the pamphlet and the Governor's message, on the editor's desk, the *Examiner*, in an article headed "Worth Doing Well," said: "It may be taken for granted that the Legislature now in session, will respond to the recommendation of the Governor, and vote a reasonable appropriation for immigration purposes." It said, "the Union cares little who does the work; a great deal how it is done." It spoke of the rare qualities requisite in the commissioners, if the work is to succeed. It admits that the Legislature may not approve our plans, but says "*they ought not to be cast aside for the cruder ideas of men who have given little or no study to the subject*, and that a difference about the constitution of the Board does not necessarily involve a change in the method of working.

"There is one recognized way of working up immigration, and that is very much like that used by Missionary churches: free preaching, and the distribution of tracts. So WITH IMMIGRATION; AGENTS WHO CAN TALK, LECTURE AND WRITE, AND A FREE USE OF PRINTER'S INK, DOES THE BUSINESS. The people at the East and Europe, must be set thinking about California, and a desire for more information must be aroused. In the Atlantic States the newspapers—theirs and ours—can do something. Abroad we cannot rely upon the regular journals. We cannot expect foreign newspapers to work directly in our behalf, especially as in many cases their interests conflict with ours, and therefore our expenses will be greater.

"The field we have to work upon is very large, embracing a population of 120,000,000 in those districts of Europe which our agents should visit. If we could, by two years' work, get one in one thousand of these 120,000,000 to emigrate to this country, California would find herself travelling at railroad speed toward wealth. If the one in one thousand, were picked men, and above the average in health, energy and experience, if not of capital, California would find herself travelling at express rates to a leading position among her sister States. If the one in one thousand can be had, it is worth trying the whole thousand to find the right man, and it is equally worth while to try every one thousand. If we know that we can get one in one thousand to come, *we shall be standing in our own light if we do not, within two years, make every man in Northern and Western Europe, and in Great Britain, know more about California than he did before.* * * * IT IS WITH CALIFORNIA AS WITH MEN, WHATEVER IS WORTH DOING AT ALL IS WORTH DOING WELL."

On December 4th, under the heading of "Decided Improvements," and noticing the changes in the Board, the *Examiner* said: "*These acts will strengthen the Union in the good opinion of the people of California, and* MUST INSURE THEM THE CORDIAL SUPPORT OF THE LEGISLATURE."

The Opinions of the "Morning Call."

In an article on October 7th, headed "Prosperity and Immigration," the *Call* attributes all the dullness which then and now affects California, to the disproportion between the number of dealers and professional men, and the number of producers, and said: "There are not enough country customers to support the people living in towns." It added that neither the natural growth of population, nor the present rate of immigration would satisfy our desires, or even maintain us in our present condition of comparative affluence. "*The question which, day by day, will press itself more and more upon the people of this coast, whatever their grade or occupation, is,* HOW CAN WE INCREASE OUR PRODUCING AND CONSUMING (THAT IS OUR WHITE) POPULATION?"

On October 9th, the *Call* said: "Crowding the country with Chinese laborers, or even white paupers, would only reduce the rate of wages and decrease the power of working men to purchase the merchant's goods. FARMERS WITH THEIR FAMILIES AND SOME CAPITAL, ARE THE CLASS OF IMMIGRANTS WE WANT. * * * Now is the time to prove the assertions that have been made regarding the country. Our enormous wheat crop, produced by so few farmers, is in itself a testimonial in our favor, that cannot be gainsaid. Now is the time for San Francisco to lead the public spirit of the State, by giving activity and life to the newly formed Cali-

fornia Immigrant Union. If this is done the interior towns, and ultimately the State, in its corporate capacity, will lend a hand in the good work, and our population, instead of increasing at the rate of 20,000 or 30,000 a year, will move forward as the populations of the Western States have done, in answer to their well organized efforts.

On October 13th, the *Call* said: "As we have before shown one of the best methods of fighting Chinese labor, is to meet it with a better class—white. The last cause (the *Call* had been discussing the hard times,) *the financial depression would be entirely removed by immigration on a large scale, of the class we have already named, as desirable population—Agricultural families, with capital enough to go to work at once on their own account.* IF WE COULD ADD, THIS WINTER, 50,000 MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN, TO OUR FARMING POPULATION, WE MIGHT, AT LEAST, EXPECT TO INCREASE BY ONE-THIRD OUR NEXT GRAIN CROP, AND THE PROSPERITY THIS ADDITIONAL TRADE WOULD GIVE ALL CLASSES IN THE STATE, WOULD PREVENT A RENEWAL NEXT AUTUMN OF THE COMPLAINT THAT THERE IS A DEARTH OF EMPLOYMENT FOR UNSKILLED MALE LABOR IN THIS CITY."

On November 19th, the *Call* had a rather bitter article on the impropriety of bringing paupers to California. One sentence is: "The immigration that California needs, and such as the *Call* has advocated and still advocates, is such as are independent, and not broken, nor beggars, when they reach our wharves. We want men and their families, who have some means, who are able to buy or lease land, and make themselves farms, or who are able to enter, independently, on other pursuits."

On November 25th, the *Call* said: "The main object of the California Immigrant Union, the diffusion of correct information, and the extension, through agents, of a general invitation to those in the East and Europe, thinking of emigrating, to come to California, is excellent." This was written twelve days after we had made it known through a pamphlet, of which 10,000 copies have been distributed, that we should ask the Legislature for $300,000.

In the same article it said: "GIVING EXTRA INDUCEMENTS FOR AGRICULTURAL FAMILIES, WITH MEANS TO STARTT HEMSELVES IN LIFE, IS A PRACTICABLE MEASURE, AND IF GUARDED BY PROPER CHECKS, MAY BE VERY USEFUL IN BRINGING IN THE CLASS OF IMMIGRANTS WE MOST WANT, AND WHICH WILL BE MOST PROFITABLE TO THE STATE. * * * THE IMMIGRANT UNION, AS A STATE ORGANIZATION, MUST PLACE ITSELF ABOVE ALL INFLUENCES THAT MAY INTERFERE WITH ITS LEGITIMATE BUSINESS."

On the same day, in an article headed "Work for the Legislature," the *Call* wound up as follows: "*And in connection with this question, the Legislature may move towards some sensible scheme of National and State immigration, one that shall encourage and secure, as far as possible, such classes of immigrants, only, as shall give assurance that they will prove a gain, instead of a loss, to the State; particularly farmers, that will reach the State not*

helpless, moneyless, dependent, but men and their families who can purchase or lease farms, and cultivate them, and who will be content to make five times as much money with one-half the work, in the finest climate on earth, instead of the short crops, small gains, and rough times they have been accustomed to elsewhere."

In its "Talk on Change," on November 30th, the *Call* said the mercantile community would "endorse before the Legislature, a project for extending money aid to immigrants, under the control of a State Board of officers. THE SCHEME IS, AFTER ALL, PROBABLY THE ONLY ONE CALCULATED TO BE DIRECTLY PRODUCTIVE OF FRUIT. * * * It is to securing the immigration of agriculturists, therefore, that exertion should be chiefly directed, because in that field it is likely to be most successful."

On December 1st, the *Call* said: "WE HEAR NOTHING BUT UNQUALIFIED APPROVAL OF THE SUGGESTION AS TO THE METHOD OF EXTENDING STATE AID TO IMMIGRANTS. It is only to be extended to heads of families, who shall be agriculturists, and prove that upon landing here they will have at least $1,000 in possession. Then when they shall have settled upon agricultural land, they will be entitled to receive from the State the sum of $25 for each adult member of the family. In order that the propriety of this scheme may commend itself to popular approval, it is only necessary to point out that these agriculturists will at once become, and thereafter continue to be, employers of other labor of every sort. They hire carpenters to build their houses; buy lumber, which supports lumbermen; tools and implements, clothing and groceries, which give employment to manufacturers and producers in their several lines. The immigrant, with $1,000 in his pocket, is more than $1,000 more valuable than the immigrant without—in this, that the latter can only go to work at $30 per month, while the former buys tools and sets three men to work at the same wages. The produce of their labor afterwards pays the wages.

"It is not to be supposed that the immigrants who are actually assisted will be the only ones attracted to the country, for experience, not theory merely, proves the contrary. In instance: a Yorkshireman induced nine other heads of families to migrate with him to the comparatively unknown settlement of Natal. Before the vessel left Hull, the number of souls on board exceeded 350. One family attracted others. The same effect will flow from the same cause in the case of immigration to California. In an agricultural neighborhood, one family cannot pull up its stakes and set off for the antipodes without provoking much discussion among its neighbors, and by the time that one shall have made up its mind to take the momentous step, a half dozen adventurous spirits will have made up their minds to be of the party."

On December 7th, in an article headed "Cheap Lands or Sparse People," the *Call* said: "'After a pause comes a calm.' Now that the Overland railroad has not brought its thousands to swarm in all our val-

leys, and its hundreds of millions of dollars to buy up all our farm lands and city lots, it is but natural that the people should be looking around, as we see on every side, for some rational method for settling our country with a population that shall be abiding and worthy of our soil and climate. It seems agreed that immigration, to be of value, must consist of the family, come from what country it may. Hordes of male immigrants have not accomplished the desired result of an intelligent, industrious, social, and abiding population. They have proved beyond denial that the family must go with the man." .It then makes an elaborate argument on the moral and social value of the family to the State.

On the following day, the *Call* adds: "As was said in effect yesterday, we have no right to anticipate a great influx of the immigration most needed, unless by some means we make it an object to come here."

On December 26th, the *Call* said: "Although the greatest value of immigrants is not the money they may bring with them, still it is worth a moment's attention to arrive at an approximate knowledge of what an incoming population brings in ready cash. For always some of this necessary thing they must have before their willing hands can bring in the means of living." After showing what the researches of the New York Commissioners have positively ascertained, which was $6,800,000 for each 100,000 immigrants, and was undoubtedly much larger, because the immigrants from various motives concealed their affairs, it says: "PROBABLY 10,000 IMMIGRANTS TO THIS STATE WOULD ADD A MILLION OF DOLLARS, AND MIGHT ADD SEVERAL MILLIONS TO THE PERMANENT CAPITAL OF THE COUNTRY, BESIDES THE FAR GREATER BENEFIT THEY WOULD BE IN THE NEW WEALTH THEY WOULD MAKE IN THE CULTIVATION OF THE GROUND, MANUFACTURES, AND MINING. Up to a certain point of population, an increase of it, of a self-sustaining character, is a benefit. We need not for many years fear an overplus of valuable population."

The Opinions of the "Times."

The *Times*, though now merged in another paper, during its latter life undoubtedly represented the views of a very intelligent and tolerably numerous class of Californians. This was shown by the general expression of regret at its sale to its rivals. In an article, October 28, on Immigration, it said, up to that time, "none of the opponents of the Chinaman have interested themselves practically in the only rational and feasible antidote to such immigration—namely, the immigration of white men."

In an article, published October 27th, on the success of Kansas, it describes their method of getting immigration. In another part of this pamphlet will be found a letter from J. W. Loomis, Esq., President of that

association, showing how closely the Immigrant Union has followed the Kansas plan in the bill before the Legislature. The *Times* said: "One of the most remarkable features of this Kansas immigration is the general prosperity of the settlers. They appear to be nearly all well-to-do farmers and artisans, who have saved enough money elsewhere to enable them to stock their lands, and lay in stores of agricultural implements, etc. These are the people we want to settle up our valleys and foothills, and we may, perhaps, learn a lesson of some value from the way they do things in Kansas. * * They establish agencies in all the principal cities of Europe. They disseminate all kinds of information with a bountiful hand. They tell the intending settler exactly what he wants to know, and they lead him exactly where he wants to go. * * Competition between States is likely to be quite as keen as competition between cities or private business firms; and the State where the people are most united, most public-spirited and liberal in their views, must surely take the lead in this question of immigration and settlement. Let us, then, take the example of Kansas to heart, and see wherein we can imitate her with advantage."

On October 30th, the *Times* published a long argument under the heading, "*The Cost and Profit of an Immigrant.*" In this article, which has been republished in several ways, it was shown how much the State would gain in money and population by expending $200,000 in the way provided for by Section 16 of the Bill.

Opinions of the "Chronicle."

In an article headed "Agricultural Population," published October 10th, the *Chronicle* said: "In this State there are not more than 100,000 people, if so many, directly engaged in agriculture, and with many other products, they have raised a crop of wheat this year amounting to 20,000,000 bushels. So small a number of people never raised so great a crop; but after all it is not a tithe of what the State could easily do, even while giving an equal increased attention to other articles of export and consumption. The few thousand farmers in California are, in truth, carrying the country on their backs. But for their labors we should indeed have hard times. If we could between this and the close of the coming seed time double the number of our farmers, and thereby double the number of acres under crop, we might expect 40,000,000 bushels of wheat next year." After speaking of the extent of country open to agriculturists, the *Chronicle* continues: "Having the land, we only want the farmers to till it. In the Eastern States, and more especially in Europe, there are thousands of families trained to agricultural pursuits, who, if the case was properly laid before them and the proper inducements offered, would

cheerfully set out for the Pacific. Here is the land and there are the people. We want them, and they would gladly come if, besides asking them to set out for our distant land, we would do something toward helping them to make the journey. The organization or Legislature that will solve this immigration problem and turn a stream of agricultural families on to the vacant lands of this State, will do so much toward establishing permanent prosperity amongst us that its members may fairly claim to stand at the head of the list of the public benefactors of California."

In an article "The Topic of the Day," published October 30th, the *Chronicle* says: "*The suggestion that immigration is a vital necessity to the well-being of California, and that it could only be obtained in any appreciable measure, by legislative action, has been adopted by almost all our leading contemporaries in town and country. The leading papers in San Francisco, Sacramento, San Jose, Marysville, Stockton and other places, seem unanimously to approve of it; papers not generally favorable to Democratic Legislators dipping into the public treasury, declare their intention of laboring for this end, and of sustaininy their county members in voting and working for it.* No idea has been suggested for legislative action which has met with such universal favor, for while within our own knowledge, at least twenty of our exchanges have touched upon this subject, and several of them repeatedly, we have not yet met with a single editorial article. That money for this purpose will be voted, there can hardly be a doubt, and if it is judiciously expended, and the right class of immigrants selected, the whole State will be benefitted. Again we reiterate that aiding men accustomed to farming, with means of supporting themselves, until the first crop can be realized, to settle upon our millions of unoccupied acres, will enlarge the demand for labor, and give solid prosperity to every industry in the State. Not only will it bring back to life our waning trade, but men of every craft, merchants, carpenters, builders, blacksmiths, and a hundred other occupations, will find their services sought for with an eagerness they never before experienced."

The Opinions of the "Real Estate Circular."

In the September number, the establishment of the Immigrant Union was noticed, and the remarks closed with these words: "Let us aid this immigration movement in every way in our power. If legislative aid is needed, it should be granted, under proper restrictions."

In the December number, after reading the bill, the *Circular* said: "Other States have grown rich by immigration aid societies. If we would grow rich, we must also use such means. A special clause must be inserted to correct the introduction of too much mere labor, and make the relations more equal between those offering employment and those seek-

ing work. As a business proposition, probably the offer of an accession of 50,000 people, and $10,000,000 capital a year, at a cost of $250,000 or $300,000 should be accepted. Whose interest is it to oppose it? Not the small property owner—it gives permanent value to his homestead. Not the tradesman, retail or wholesale—it enlarges the number of his customers. Not the mechanic, for it revives the demand for his labor, while cheapening the cost of the articles he consumes. Not the tax-payer, for he will get five dollars relief in future taxation for fifty cents paid to establish a State Immigration Bureau. We hope to see some plan agreed upon that will meet the hearty approval of the press of all shades of politics."

The Opinions of the "State Capital Reporter."

On Nov. 13th, the *State Capital Reporter* had an article on COOLIE IMPORTATION OR WHITE IMMIGRATION. It said, after speaking of the clandestine way Koopmanschap was working, we do not see other immigration movements carried on clandestinely. The discussion now progressing through the journals of every county in the State, has for its object the introduction of foreign population into California; but, so far from desiring to cloak their intentions and conceal their schemes, the California Immigration Union is taking unusual pains to enlighten the members of the Legislature and the people generally on the nature of their plan for bringing immigrants into the country. There is not a greater difference between the way in which Koopmanschap has set about his work of bringing in his Chinese, and the way the California Immigrant Union has commenced the work of bringing Europeans, than there is between the miserable Mongolian paupers who are to be kidnapped in the suburban districts of Canton, and the free white German, Irish or British farmer, who is to be united with his family, and capital to settle among us. Great as is the moral difference between Koopmanschap's method of catching coolies and *smuggling* them into the country, and the Immigrant Union's plan of *persuading* civilized and intelligent Europeans voluntarily to make California their home, it is not nearly so great as will be the difference between the moral effect of one class and the other upon the ultimate prosperity and peace of the States they are located in.

There is, however, a point of agreement—both schemers propose to spend money on the work. Mr. Koopmanschap asks his clients to pay out for each man brought direct from China, $130 passage, outfit, money, etc.; $15 dollars brokerage, and $40 for traveling expenses across the continent, $185 in all; while the California Immigrant Union undertakes to introduce white families, averaging in men, women and children, five or six, for $100 a family, a little more than one-half what the man-dealer asks for a single being of an inferior race. If it will pay individuals or corporations, for

selfish ends to respond to Mr. Koopmanschap's circular with orders for a few thousand China "make-shift" laborers, it will certainly pay a free State and enligthened people to spend the lesser sum to bring over a few thousand of the better European white families. The one class besides being paupers when they come, will hoard the bulk of their earnings until their return, contributing little or nothing to our trade or commerce, and will poison the moral, social and political atmosphere of the country. The other class will bring ten times the amount of money into the country that their introduction would cost, and will add at least four times as much, man for man, as any Chinaman, to the annual production of the country. Above all, they will not only become citizens themselves, but will rear sons and daughters who will grow up Americans by education and associations.

* * * We have at this moment two immigration movements rivals to each other, at work in this State—one for *white* freemen, and the other for yellow coolies. Certainly, Koopmanschap is right in expecting the future owners of yellow labor to furnish security that they will foot the bills, as they will be the only people except himself benefited by the traffic. As it is certainly true that the whole State will be benefited by an immigration of white freemen, with capital, it therefore seems fair that if the people desire this class of immigration, the State should bear the necessary but trifling cost of obtaining it.

Koopmanschap hopes, no doubt, for some success in his scheme. Equally so is the California Immigrant Union hopeful of success. There is this difference, however, in their relative chances: while the California Immigrant Union's plan seem to be generally popular from San Francisco to Alpine county, and from San Diego to Del Norte, Koopmanschap's scheme finds no public favor, but on the contrary, will be generally condemned throughout California as a disgrace and a shame to the nation.

In another article on our immigration system, the *State Capital Reporter* said: "It is not to our credit that in this State, with millions of acres capable of supporting in comfort and competence, people of our own race, THE ONLY ORGANIZATIONS WHICH ARE DOING ANYTHING TO POPULATE CALIFORNIA ARE CHINESE. Six companies in San Francisco, are steadily engaged in aiding Chinamen to come to California, and we are doing nothing. *It is true; we have often talked of encouraging immigration, and now there is a spirited effort to establish a California Immigration Bureau, on a sound footing, with State aid.* The Chinese are, however, beforehand with us, and are introducing 1,000 yellow skinned pagans a month, and will have 10,000 or 12,000 more in the country before we can get the first batch of European emigrants here. If there were no other advantages in white immigration, but to set off and counteract the poison of the Chinese Coolie system, it would be a sufficient reason for our Legislature taking up the work and organizing a white Immigration Bureau.

THE CHINESE COMPANIES SPEND FROM $75 TO $100 ON EVERY IMMIGRANT THEY BRING OVER. * * * We need immigrants; we need them in our agricultural counties; we need their produce to feed the population we already have in our towns; we need them as customers for our domestic manufactures. * * * We can only obtain them by inviting them, by spreading before them a full statement of the opportunities there are for industrious men, with knowledge of some one of the various employments of life, to improve their condition and reap a rich harvest, while they have the capacity for enjoying the fruits of early toil. These are classes which California especially needs—families accustomed to agricultural pursuits, and possessed of the means of following their occupation here. *To obtain these, the State can afford to be liberal. Ten thousand farmers-grain growers, dairymen, graziers and others, would double the agricul, tural productions of this State; they would each, on the average, represent a family including children of six persons, or 60,000 souls. Ten thousand such heads of families could be had from Germany and the British Isles, by paying a portion of the expenses of bringing their wives and children.* A much larger number of families from Europe land in the United States every year, and almost without exception, they are possessed of the means of stocking a small farm with all that is necessary for beginners. 'If we induce half that number to come to California 'within the next two years, we will, with the single people, mechanics, 'tradesmen, laborers, and others from towns, add nearly 100,000 persons 'to our population.' If population is necessary to make agriculture general, and agriculture is the natural basis of the wealth of the State, the sooner we set about obtaining population the better. It will not do to content ourselves with the miserable sweepings of Hong Kong and Canton; we must not fill the State with a bogus article, but with men, women and children, of like blood, faith and social habits of ourselves."

On November 23d, the *State Capital Reporter* discussed Mr. Hopkins' pamphlet favorably; made no remonstrances against the claim for aid, and quoting the sentences relating to the class of population required here, said there could be no difference of opinion on the subject. It said: "On these points all are agreed. The question which the Immigrant Union is putting to the people of this State is: Whence shall Immigration be solicited? Koopmanschap and his friends, say from China; the people of this State, at more than one election, have said NO, and there is no probability of their reversing that decision. Out of the necessity for a better class of immigration, and the refusal to be content with, or even tolerate the forced immigration of Chinamen, has arisen the California Immigrant Union. * * * WE OUGHT, IN THIS STATE, TO MAKE TREMENDOUS EFFORTS TO KEEP OUT THE COOLIES, who threaten to flood the Nation, by filling up every vacant place. We owe it to ourselves, to our children, to our State and to our common Nation, *to prosecute the work of introducing white immigrants, with all our means and all of our energies.*"

On December 6th, the *State Capital Reporter*, under the heading of "Good Ideas and Good Works," said: "The Immigration Union has had to run the gauntlet of public criticism, and has received some sharp blows during the past few weeks, but appears, at this moment, healthier and stronger than ever. The idea of fostering immigration, especially of fostering white immigration, and of the very best class of white immigration, has never been unpopular in any portion of this State for a single day. Some people have doubted the good faith of the Union; others have differed from the officers about the propriety of the means proposed for accomplishing the work. *The work itself, next to the equalization of assessments, is probably the most popular topic the Legislature will have to discuss.*"

After some general remarks on the work done by the Board, it continues: "The Board, however, is doing more than theorizing, or making strength for itself, in the eyes of the Legislature. It is doing much practical work in helping the immigrants who are now arriving." * * * "With the Legislature these deeds will be stronger arguments than any words, and we have no hesitation in saying, that the California Immigrant Union, though only founded in October last, has been productive of more actual good to the State, by its practical labors, and the information it has called out regarding the resources of every part of the State, than all the ephemeral Immigration aid schemes which have hitherto existed in California."

In an article on "White Immigration and Chinese Labor," published on December 10th, the *Reporter*, after saying that the Governor's recommendation on immigration, expresses the sentiment of every intelligent man who understands public opinion in this State, and that white immigration is the best way of discouraging Chinese immigration, goes on: "'He wisely, we think, however, warns the Legislature against voting 'too large an appropriation. We are aware that some of our contempo-'raries have spoken of so extravagant a sum as ONE MILLION DOLLARS.' * * What the views of the special advocates of immigration are, has been made public, but, we believe, are comparatively moderate. 'Such 'a sum as may be necessary for management, for printing, the necessary 'agents here, New York and Baltimore, and in Great Britain, Ireland, 'France and Germany, and possibly some small inducement to two or 'three special classes of families—say farmers and vine and silk-growers, 'will do to begin with.' * * The message, in substance, recommends, a reasonable outlay by the State on the plan usually adopted by other States, and the British Colonies, for similar ends, and *we have no doubt that our representatives will carry out the gubernatorial recommendation. Should they, in their judgment, see fit to do so, and the money is wisely spent, the moral and material results of their action will make this session remembered for years to come, as the commencement of an era of permanent prosperity hardly dreamt of even by the best friends of California.*

On December 13th, the *Reporter* had another article on the same subject endorsing the Governor's message, and reiterating that while Chinese either hoarded their money or sent it out of the country, we needed men with families, who will make in this State their permanent homes, and who will become identified with and take an interest in the prosperity of California.

The Opinions of the Sacramento "Bee."

The Sacramento *Bee*, in an article headed "Population in Our Time," published October 18th, 1869, said: "But agriculture requires population, and that is our great need. Hitherto we have never made an organized effort to induce immigration to this coast. There were reasons why it was neither necessary nor practicable. The way is now therefore clear, and we have but to follow the example of the Western States, and we shall obtain the same results. All of them spent State funds in inviting and aiding population to come and take up their lands, and if we would have this State even moderately populated in our time we must take the same course. We need not bring, and, indeed, should not encourage paupers to come; but while inviting all useful classes, should, if we aid any, select for assistance practical farmers with some means and large families. These would be the best population the State could have, and any amount the State, within reason, spent in inducing them to settle among us, would be money well laid out.

On November 3d, the *Bee*, in an article on the establishment of a steamship line from Bremen to Aspinwall, said: "This is just what California wants. *Even if by State aid we send accredited agents to Europe, to set forth the advantages of California as a home for settlers, the work will gain largely by such co-operation.* * * This new steamship enterprise is most opportune. Now, for the first time, California has opened her eyes to the vital necessity, unless she would retrograde in prosperity, of developing her agricultural resources."

On December 2d, in an article headed "Immigration in Missouri," the *Bee* said: "MISSOURI HAS A STATE BOARD OF IMMIGRATION. *The public journals of that State agree in the opinion that the money thus expended has done more for the general prosperity and advancement of Missouri, than could twice the amount expended in any other manner. The State, as most of her public men claim, is becoming great, populous, and wealthy from this cause, and they assert that the investment is a good one. But whether that be true or not, we are satisfied, from the tone of her public journals and public men, that the investment is a popular one.* By this means many thousands of laboring men, mechanics, farmers, and not a few small capitalists, are annually induced to settle in that State. This Board, through pamphlets and other means, makes official proclamation of its resources, wants, and extent of

Missouri. The climate and other advantages are not forgotten. Hence, these facts, coming to the notice of people who contemplate a change, have much influence in determining their location, as is proved by the numbers flocking into that State from all quarters, since the Board began its work in earnest. * * Some of her statisticians have undertaken to show, and they *claim to have proved that the increased tax brought yearly into the State Treasury from these immigrants, or from the added value that they give to property, both real and personal, more than doubles the sum annually appropriated to this end.* So that not only Missouri is increasing her population and wealth permanently by this means, but *she is making the operation pay as it goes.* A St. Louis dispatch of yesterday says: 'At a meeting of the State Board to-day a report on immigration to Missouri was read. It shows that it was never greater. The roads of the State, particularly the southwestern part, present the appearance of the tide of immigration to California in 1849-50.'"

On December 30th, the *Bee*, in an article on "Taxation and Immigration," after recounting what the bill proposes to do, including the giving of the $200,000 tide land money in State and to farmers, said: "It was said (at the meeting) in favor of this measure, that by consolidating the State debt the Legislature could do all the bill asked, and relieve the taxpayer 15 cents on the $100 assessed value, and *that such a law would bring us 50,000 people and $10,000,000 capital a year. Now, for this number of people and this amount of capital we would give much, but the giving is a fact—the gain, speculation! But the adage is true, nevertheless: "Never venture, never win."* California is absolutely famishing for want of people. Her hills are idle, her valleys untilled, her streams unused, and everything languishes. She is behind the times in all material progress. Not a State in the East or in the West that has not increased in the last decade, in both wealth and population, more than California. Indeed, it may be said that our population has scarcely in that time increased at all; and as nothing but people can create wealth, our material progress could not be much.

We think that, under all the circumstances, the people of California would be willing to be so taxed if they could believe that this effort would prove half as beneficial as its sanguine godfather seems to anticipate, and we do not know but they will risk it any way, if they have confidence in the men who are to disburse the funds.

Opinions of the "Record."

The Sacramento *Record*, on October 22d, in an article headed "Immigration—Depletion," speaking of the industrious efforts making in this State to arouse the attention of the people to its importance, says: "It is probable

that the coming Legislature will be called on to take the matter in hand, and establish for California some such plan of bringing the State to the attention of immigrants, as has been so successfully practiced by the new States of the interior of the continent for a number of years. In the opinion of those best acquainted with the subject, this is the most efficient and advisable method of accomplishing the desired object.

On November 15th, under the heading of "Objections Answered," the *Record* said: "The new immigrants * * will create property for the State to tax; they will consume the goods of our manufacturers and merchants, and they will increase our exports. Moreover, they will do something toward filling up our empty mountain counties, and give them a chance of lessening their rates of taxation, and ultimately of paying their debts. The United States has grown rapidly wealthy by immigration, and the decades of greatest national progress have been those in which the greatest number of foreigners have landed on our shores. *The Western States that have outrun their competitors in the race for prosperity have been those which have spent their money more freely on immigration, and Illinois stands above every State in the Union in this respect. If the Legislature grants all the Immigrant Union is asking, they will only be moderately following in the footsteps, and doing in a small way, what Illinois, with wonderfully successful results, has done on a greater scale.*"

On November 13th, the *Record*, under the heading of "What is Doing," said: "It is a very gratifying and encouraging sign that the press of California are so generally and earnestly giving their support to the effort being put forth to induce immigration to the State, and the arrangement of a comprehensive system of operation, which shall be efficient in laying before those seeking new homes the advantages that California presents to them, and bringing them here. The people, also, exhibit the same general favor for the scheme, and are evidently prepared to give it such aid, and all the aid, required to make it thoroughly successful. And this enthusiasm and earnestness seems to be greater in the portions of the State which are the least affected with anything like land monopoly. It is the sturdy, hard-working farmers, the laborious miners, the industrious artisans, the enterprising, active merchants and traders of the interior and outside counties, who are taking the most interest in the subject, and offer it the most active assistance. This augurs well for its success."

On December 8th, the *Daily Record*, in an article headed "How shall they learn unless they are taught?" said: "*There are some journals professedly very anxious for population in California, but very determined that no means shall be taken to invite people here. Their cry is, 'Equalize assessments, reduce taxation, and build railroads, and then population will come.' Very good!* So do we say, 'Equalize assessments, reduce taxation, and build railroads.' These are just the kind of improvements which will induce emigrants to settle in California, but how

will the emigrant know that we have equalized assessments, reduced taxation, and built railroads, after these works are accomplished, unless we send some one to tell them these things?" * * * *

"People who suppose us to be a wild horde of miners, wearing extraordinary garments, and accustomed to daily encounters with armed ruffians, and generally in the end perishing by the tomahawks of savages, do not know anything about our inequalities in assessing, our rates of taxation and our want of railroads. * * If men who have education, who read books of travel, and who subscribe to the London *Times*, are so ignorant about California, what must be the condition of the cottage-farmer in Great Britain and Germany? If we intend that the people of Europe shall understand our country, appreciate our advantages, and learn that here are homes for all, *we must send out men to preach these glad tidings, if not from house to house, at least from village to village, and town to town.*"

The Tone of the Interior Press.

After such conclusive evidences that all the daily press of San Francisco and Sacramento, the *Union* excepted, was in our favor, it is hardly necessary to quote extensively from the Interior papers. It will be enough to say that in every district of the State, the Trustees have had encouragement and support from the first. Many writers on the other hand, naturally viewed with jealousy anything proceeding from San Francisco, and were opposed to Government aid being extended to a Society at that time partly composed of the class of land-holders they held in special abhorence. Others supported by subscribers interested in mining, misinterpreted the movement in so far as to believe that we were opposed to the development of their chief local interest. Some changes in the construction of the Board and the abandonment of revenue from the various sources, removed the cause of the opposition, and with one or two exceptions, all the press of the Interior counties came over to our side, and in the expressive language used by one, which had been the bitterest in opposition, declared, that now we had proved ourselves worthy of public confidence they would give us their aid in obtaining from the Legislature what we asked.

As long ago as November 14th, it has been known that the Immigrant Union intended applying to the Legislature for $100,000 for the general purposes of promoting immigration, and for $200,000 for special aid on the plan provided for in Clause 16. Not a single daily paper in the cities of San Francisco or Sacramento, the *Union* excepted, opposed that demand until six weeks after (that is when the draft of the bill was placed in their hands), and some of the country papers that had commented adversely on the proposition to obtain State aid, in the mean-

time had turned around, and in the handsomest manner acknowledged their mistake and announced their acquiesence with our views.

There is, therefore, but one conclusion that we can come to, and that is, the fault is in the bill and not in the sum asked, and yet we cannot but call the attention of our readers to the similarity between the mode of working, provided for in the bill, and that suggested by the following letter from a gentleman whose experience and success in this business of European Immigration, gives great value by his opinions.

Letter from Col. Loomis.

The following exstract from a letter addressed to one of the officers of the Immigrant Union by Col. J. S. Loomis, President of the Kansas organization, is worthy of consideration. It is dated from Astor House, New York, Dec. 16, 1869.

The writer, after earnestly urging land-owners to divide up their land after the manner of the Government surveys, into small tracts, says :

"This point is being accomplised with the roads, we next secure and become the representative agents in Europe and the Eastern States for ocean steamship and railway lines; and by educating the intending imigrant to start from his fireside for our rich and cheap lands as his objective point, we create an entirely new business for these lines, and offer an attractive inducement for them to afford transportation at a considerable percentage less than the regular rates. In addition to cheap land and cheap transportation, we offer and afford in perfect faith with our representative the most acceptable and practical attention to the emigrant and his family on the entire line of transit from his old home to the new. At each depot on the line of the respective roads we have a local agent, who has maps and price lists of our lands, and is thoroughly acquainted with all lands in this district, and is authorized to make sale of the lands. These local agents are also the agents for manufacturers of portable houses, lumber and agricultural implements, all of which supplies we cause to be furnished to the settler at manufacturer's or dealer's original cost, thus saving the emigrant the many retail profits which usually accumulate on those materials and goods between the manufacturer and consumer; and we secure these supplies at reduced rates of transportation from the factories to the respective local agencies. The advantages of this system are briefly as follows : First, cheap transportation ; second, proper attention *en route;* third, cheap lands; fourth, materials and implements for improving the same at prime cost to the settler. Our documents are distributed through our permanent agencies throughout Great Britain and Continental Europe. Our accurate descriptive maps, circulars and emigrant guides

are gratuitously furnished in the language and to the people of all nationalities, and our agents are selected with special reference to their experience and fitness for the duty of reaching the emigrating classes directly, and who are imbued with the sentiments and have the tact and moral courage to protect our people from fraud and unjust exactions until they reach and settle upon the lands. We can now transport emigrants (adults) at from $25 to $35 (U. S. currency) less than the emigrant can possibly secure himself or through other agencies. We have the land, ocean and railway transportation interests perfectly combined in one organization in such a way as to conserve the present and future prosperity of all, especially the immigrant. Such organization and the benefits referred to can only be attained by an Association or Corporation properly and intimately allied to the ship, railroad and landed interests.

"THERE ARE TWENTY MILLIONS OF PEOPLE IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES WHO ARE THINKING OF EMIGRATING TO AMERICA AS A POSSIBLE FACT, AND THERE ARE HALF THAT NUMBER WHO WILL COME HERE JUST AS SOON AS ACCEPTABLE MEANS ARE AFFORDED TO TRANSPORT AND TAKE CARE OF THEM DECENTLY EN ROUTE.

"The field for settlement and the number desiring to emigrate is too broad for any State or any organization to compass, and we will gladly afford California or any other Western sister a thorough insight to our plans and experiences.

"Our mission is specially with these 'iron belts' which are to encircle the earth, and carry our civilization and republicanism to the people of all nations. The roads we now represent are judiciously managed and financially successful, and we will give them a population through our land and emigration bureaus of industrious miners, mechanics and agriculturists, which will in our western territories develop the highest civilization of which the Anglo-Saxon race is capable of attaining. We are drawing our emigrating land buyers from the educated and christian communities of Central and Northern Europe, a class which will bring no moral leprosies to engraft upon our social life or pollute our political fabric. If we can help you as agents, or as friendly counsellors, to give California a fair share of this European emigration, we shall be glad to serve or advise you. Permit me to advise you, and through you your Chamber of Commerce, to encourage large landed proprietors to have their vast estates surveyed into small bodies according to the land system of the General Government—viz: into sections, quarter sections, eighty and forty acre tracts—and let them be offered as a rule to that class of actual settlers who have the means to pay for transportation, make payments on land and purchase the materials and implements for settlement and cultivation. The lands withdrawn from sale by the Government for railway purposes are, of course, in this

practical shape for the emigrating masses, but the large ranchos and valleys held for sale by a few, cannot, under your present policy, be made available for the settlement of small farmers, and the colonization system has not been accepted by Europeans to an extent making these large tracts saleable. The large cotton, tobacco, rice and sugar plantations of the South, if surveyed into small tracts, would be a most at tractive competitive field for emigration. Southern lands are a drug on the emigrating market for the reason stated, California, if her available agricultural acres were subdivided and offered cheap, would be the most attractive field for actual settlement on the continent. I BELIEVE WE COULD SEND YOU ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE WITHIN TWO YEARS IF YOU WILL UNITE ON A PRACTICAL PLAN."

PROCEEDINGS

IN RELATION TO THE

MORTARA ABDUCTION

Mass Meeting at Musical Hall,

San Francisco, California, January, 1859.

ADDRESSES

By the Hon. SOLOMON HEYDENFELDT; Rev. Drs. ECKMAN, SCOTT, PECK and HENRY; Col. E. D. BAKER; Messrs. F. P. TRACY, M. M. NOAH, and others.

Preamble and Resolutions, unanimously adopted; Letter from Rev. Dr. CUTLER; Remarks of the Press, etc., etc.

SERMON

On "RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE" (delivered at the "Unitarian Church.")

SAN FRANCISCO:
TOWNE & BACON, PRINTERS, EXCELSIOR BOOK AND JOB OFFICE,
No. 125 Clay Street, corner of Sansome.
1859.

At a subsequent meeting of the "Executive Committee on the Mortara Case," the undersigned were authorized to publish a pamphlet, embodying the proceedings of the MASS MEETING held in this city, January 15th, 1859, and to collate such other matter, as they might deem relative thereto.

Agreeably to such authority, the following is respectfully submitted.

ISAAC S. JOSEPHI,
G. S. GOODMAN,
SEIXAS SOLOMONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., February 1, 1859.

9964

PROCEEDINGS AT THE MASS MEETING.

The meeting was called by Messrs. Seligman, Solomon, Ashim, Helbing, Davies and King—the first two Presidents of Hebrew Congregations in this city, and the three last named Presidents of Hebrew Benevolent Societies. The call, as published in the daily papers, was as follows:

THE MORTARA ABDUCTION.—We, the undersigned, feeling deeply incensed at the injury recently perpetrated upon Mr. Mortara, of Bologna, (Italy,) in the abduction of his son, and recognizing the peril which attaches to the social and religious condition of all those antagonistic to the Catholic faith involved in such a precedent, make this call upon the Israelites of San Francisco, and others of our fellow citizens whose sentiments and sympathies are kindred to our own, to unite with us in Mass Meeting, at Musical Hall, on Saturday evening, the 15th instant, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of publicly expressing their feelings upon this grievous wrong.

Henry Seligman, President Congregation Emanu-El; Israel Solomon, President Congregation Sherith Israel; August Helbing, President Eureka Benevolent Society; J. P. Davies, President First Hebrew Benevolent Society; L. King, President C. B. C. U.; M. B. Ashim, President I. O. Benai Berith.

At half past seven o'clock, Henry Seligman, Esq., called the meeting to order.

Isaac S. Josephi, Esq., nominated the Hon. Solomon Heydenfeldt as President of the meeting.

Mr. Heydenfeldt was unanimously elected, and, on taking the chair, spoke as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The object of your meeting to-night has been made known in the call which has brought you

together. I am not fully acquainted with the transaction upon which you are here to express your opinions. The details of it will, doubtless, be given to you by the other gentlemen who are present. The general aspect seems to be that, on a recent occasion, in the town of Bologna, Italy, a child of Hebrew parentage—an infant child—was snatched from the protection of his home by the ecclesiastical authorities, upon the pretence of his having been admitted, by rites of baptism, to the faith of the Church of Rome. The question does not appeal alone to the sect to which the child belongs. It is a direct attack upon the principles of humanity and civilization [applause,] and persecution of one, to-day, which may be the fate of another to-morrow. [Applause.] It was an act of tyranny which, in the very nature of things, must be adverse to the common sentiments of both Catholics and Protestants. It is strange, indeed, that, in the middle of the nineteenth century, we should be called upon to denounce such an outrage as this—strange that, in the midst of this age of advancement, any man should be molested in his own theory of the future or the past—strange that we should still have an example of the existence of a power to enforce religious faith. But, it may be asked, what good can come of this meeting here, and the passage of resolutions! The answer is, we are uniting our voices to those of the rest of the civilized world, in forming a grand public opinion against this invasion of the rights of humanity, of liberty, and the social relations of mankind. [Applause.] Our Government may not have, according to the law of nations, the material power to stretch forth its hands with sufficient potency—rescue the child and restore him to the arms of his parents—but we have another power, which is irresistible—the power of public opinion, which, if excited

properly in this instance, the Mortara case will be the *last* of the kind that the world will ever see. [Applause.]

The following named gentlemen, on motion of Mr. M. M. Noah, were elected Vice Presidents:

H. Seligman, I. Solomon, L. King, Aug. Helbing, J. Davies, M B. Ashim, B. Schloss, A. C. Labatt, B Reinhart, J. Michael, Jacob Rich, A. Hollub, A. Wolf, Louis Cohn, A. Tandler, D. Rgeensburger, A. Wasserman, A. Godchaux, M. Mayblum, Eli Lazard.

On motion of Mr Louis Cohn, the following named gentlemen were elected Secretaries:—G. S. Goodman, Isaac S. Josephi, B. Hagan, Seixas Solomons, S. L. Simon, S. Uhlfelder.

The Rev. Dr. Henry, (Congregation "Sherith Israel,") in moving that a committee of ten be appointed by the Chair to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting, offered some very appropriate remarks upon the subject which had called them together. The resolution being carried, the following named gentlemen were appointed:

Rev. Dr. Henry, M. M. Noah, G. S. Goodman, Isaac S. Josephi, Seixas Solomons, Rev. Dr. Scott, Rev. Dr. Anderson, Rev. Dr. Peck, Dr. Wozencraft, L. B. Mizner.

The committee retired, to discharge the duties assigned them.

Mr. S. Solomons then read the following letter from the Rev. Dr. Cutler, which was received with marks of evident gratification:

To the Committee of Israelites, Mortara Case:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1859.

MR G. S. GOODMAN, *Secretary:*—Owing to a temporary affection of the eyes, I cannot, I regret to say, be present this evening, to respond, in person, to your call. But let me say, I shall none the less be present in spirit, feeling and interest, and in a hearty and indignant remonstrance against the cruel wrong, and the act of high-handed tyranny, which calls you together. I have read, with thousands of others, doubtless, the account of the Mortara outrage, with deep mortification for the men who

perpetrated the act, and for those of the Christian Church who now sanction and approve it.

It is a deed of shame, which casts a shadow over the Christian name, and which every Christian believer should be anxious to disown. It is an act of religious intolerance, which is incapable of any vindication and admits of no apology. It militates alike against the spirit of the age, against the whole spirit and precept of the Christian religion, and against the fundamental principles of the Protestant faith And all Christendom must, if true to the great founder of its religion, for ever repudiate this, as well as every attempt to make disciples, from either Jews or Gentiles, by force and acts of violence.

As Christian believers we ought to feel shame, at this unchristian act—falsely done in the name of Christ—and sympathy, too, for the suffering parents and child, who were driven asunder by Christian dictation, and who are kept apart by Christian power.

As a man, I would lift, with my fellow citizens, and with the whole Hebrew race, in every latitude and land, (14,000,000 in number), the voice of indignant remonstrance against this mean act of tyranny; nay, this most disgraceful crime.

As it is an act in conflict with the whole spirit and religion of Jesus, it deserves the rebuke of all Christian people. And as it is an act at war with humanity, the Christian body who commits it should be held to a strict account, at the bar of public opinion, and the deed be branded with reprobation by the whole civilized world.

Yours, most respectfully, R. P. CUTLER.

During the absence of the committee, Dr. Eckman was requested to address the meeting.

He said it was alleged that the child had been baptized in case of necessity ; if so, according to the Roman law, the child, by the mere sprinkling of the baptismal element, is a Christian, and consequently brought under the dominion of the Church. Strange! Yet this is the law. The child was seized (as appears from documents extant,) under the supposition that he was in danger at the time the act was committed. But, as appears from the depositions of two medical gentlemen, who attended him during his illness, no apprehension for his safety was, at any time, entertained. Under these circumstances, one would, with reason, suppose the act would be declared invalid. But, according to concurrent testimony, reaching us from all

quarters, the Executive of Roman Law persists in the claim to the child, on the grouud that the sign of the Sacrament, once impressed on the child in baptism, is indelible, and it, therefore, must remain a Christian, subject to those laws of the Church which she claims the right to exercise over *all* who have ever been baptized. On this plea, Edgar Mortara is torn from his home—his parents, and his people.

As the Mortara case, in all probability, would become the great lever in the spread of religious liberty among all nations, it was important to know the true position of the case, and to allow the speaker to use the following illustration:

A merchant employs a clerk to transact a *certain* branch of his business, with the express understanding not to interfere with any department not allotted to his care. The storehouse contains a variety of goods, some subject to, and others exempt from, duty. Those subject to duty, are required, by the regulation of Government, to be impressed with a certain sign—the seal of Government. The clerk, led by a mistaken zeal to increase the treasury of the State,—or for some other reason, mistaking goods not subject to taxation for such that are,—marks them with the Governmental seal, although aware that he, by so doing, contravenes the tacit agreement with his employer, and, in the opinion of the latter, (whose will the clerk had engaged to execute, and not his own,) inflicts a serious injury to the goods.

The mark being made, the custom-house officers, on notice, make a most unwarrantable irruption on the premises of the merchant, and confiscate the goods. These, brought to the custom-house, on investigation, are found not taxable, as the mark was made on free goods—Government,

however, declares the goods forfeited, on the ground that the indelible seal of State, being once impressed, it is out of the power of Government to restore them.

The speaker here applied the illustration to the Mortara case, and was about to retire; but, at the request of the Chair, resumed.

In the continuance, Dr. Eckman, to remove the onus of the case from any existing sect, endeavored to throw the fault wholly on the superannuated Roman Canon Law, which, being repudiated by the unanimous consent of the whole religious and intellectual world, a unanimous effort ought to be made to render it powerless. In continuation, he first showed that Christianity was not amenable for the rise of such inconsistent and unchristian laws as are contained in the Roman Canon Law which authorized the revolting act of Rome. Jesus *invited* but did not *compel* men to follow him. Jesus could never allow the sword to be wielded in the enforcement of belief, or religion. Jesus, when surprised at night by the treachery of Judas, even then rebuked Peter for raising the sword, saying, "Peter, put up thy sword," and "They who take up the sword shall perish by the sword." That the successor of Peter in Rome does lift up the sword, is plain to all those who know of the horrors of even the present Inquisition of the Roman See.

Nor, continued the speaker, must the last deed of the Roman Executive be instrumental in raising any ill feeling against Roman Catholics. We must not identify *Catholics* with *Catholicism.* For, if the Mortara case has, as yet, not produced any other benefit, it has opened the eyes of Christianity—of the world, and of Rome, and showed the great chasm which exists between the *living* and the *dead* —between Catholics and the Catholic Canon Law.

The late Mortara case has shown the fact that, notwithstanding the great extent of the Roman Catholic Church, her code is at variance with the living, physical, intellectual and religious world at large, and—with her own children. The two great arms of the Catholic Church, France and Austria, have declared against Catholic Canon Law; the intellect and the religious sentiment of the whole religious and civil world (Catholic included) have declared against the violence authorized by the irrepealable and infallible codes of Rome. Thus, the last agitation showed the vast chasm that separates the living body and the soul of the human race—the power, intellect, and the religious affections of mankind—from the tottering hierarchy, with her idolized canons and their embodiment.

Here the speaker, perceiving the audience to grow rather restless, and not knowing how to interpret it, turned to the Chairman, when the gentleman, in a whisper, signiged to him that the Committee had been waiting a long while in the rear of the platform, awaiting to report the resolutions.

The speaker then expressed his regret that his limit would not allow him to point out the danger of bringing the living in judgment before the dead, by allowing Canon Law such a power over living men against their will.

That the principles of Roman Canon Law were subversive to the most sacred rights of man—(in the instance before us, the violence done to liberty of conscience is aggravated by another aggression in the Executive of Roman Law, thinking itself justified to tear the child from his home and connexions)—and as this was done on the authority of the law, we can see no limit to its aggression. As republicans, Roman Canon Law is deadly opposed—(we cannot here point out how far on just grounds, or

otherwise)—to all the rights sacred to republicans, viz: Liberty of conscience, of private judgment, and of the press. This Roman Canon Law was antagonistic to civilization, progress and religious toleration all over the world. It, therefore, is the duty to protest against its wide-spreading aggression, and to combine in putting a stop to its power over any man who does not voluntarily submit himself to its dominion.

The Rev. Dr. Henry, Chairman of the Committee appointed to draft resolutions, reported the following for the consideration and approval of the meeting, and added, that the Committee, composed as well of Christians as Israelites, viewed the case not simply as affecting Judaism, but the great principles of civil and religious liberty. They had met *only* to express their feelings in the abduction of the boy Mortara, and to declare that, whether they were Jews or Christians, they were not to be led, in this age of advancement, by ignorance or bigotry. The object of these resolutions was not to decry any sect. The creed which was so dear to them was not to proselytise. He did not come to the meeting to denounce Catholicism, but to denounce an act of outrageous cruelty.

The Doctor further remarked that, seeing himself surrounded by so many liberal-minded men among his Christian brethren, representing both bar and pulpit, whose opinions and sentiments he was anxious should be heard by the meeting assembled, in furtherance of the noble cause for which the world in general has been awakened, he retired with the full satisfaction that, as Chairman of the Committee, he should best fulfil his duty by submitting to the meeting the result of its labors, and hoped that the same would meet the views of those who came there to express their feelings on this occasion—to show the

world at large that, even on this far western shore—the broad Pacific, humanity has found a home.

(Dr. Henry's remarks were very much applauded.)

Mr. Seixas Solomons then read the following Preamble and Resolutions:

On the 23d day of June last, Mr. Mortara, an Israelite, was forcibly bereft, by the authorities at Bolgna, of the person of his youthful son, upon the allegation that he was baptized in the Catholic faith by a menial of the household, at a time when sickness had made probable the anticipation of his death, and that, by reason thereof, his guardianship, education and personal control ceased to be the prerogative of his Jewish parents, and belonged, of right, to the powers of the Papal Church.

The contemplation of such an act, at this period of the world's history, when civilization reveres the sanctity of the domestic hearth, and tenderly regards the holy affections of the human heart—when the intelligence of mind has unclasped the fetters which fanaticism had erewhile wrought about the freedom of conscience, stifling the aspirations of free and untrammeled devotion—when the progress of religion and the counsels of moral influence are teaching the recognition of personal liberty as an absolute right—at such a time, the contemplation of such an act moves the mind, in turn, with surprise at the boldness of the aggression, with sympathy for the bereavement of its unhappy victims, and indignation and abhorrence at the intolerance and oppression which would sacrifice the inalienable rights of humanity to a canon of the Church that was supposed to have long become obsolete and buried in oblivion.

The fell train of cruel and malignant persecutions which the records of the past disclose, when the red hand of sac-

rifice dictated absolute submission to the Church as the tenure of existence, and the political and natural prerogatives of mankind were absorbed in the usurped supremacy of the sacerdotal robes, are freshened in the memory and revived to the imagination, with all their associations of horror and disgust, until prudence and caution are awakened to the dread, if not the anticipation, of their repetition.

Public opinion, the great moral lever that controls alike the prince and the peasant, the mighty and the humble, the weak and the strong, is required to interpose against the dangerous assertion of power involved in such an act.

With this view and intent, be it therefore,

Resolved, That the Israelites and other citizens of San Francisco, in mass meeting assembled, denounce this act of the papal authorities at Bologna, as being sacrificial of the dearest rights of humanity—social, political, and religious.

Resolved, That we regard with apprehension and regret this revival of a power whose intolerance and oppression history and experience teach as prejudicial to mankind, and to a just enjoyment of their natural rights.

Resolved, That we appeal to the recognized intelligence, virtue, and humanity of the head of the Roman Catholic Church, to discourage the enforcement of a canon which is opposed to the enlightenment of the present century, and which must lead to consequences fraught with discord, evil, and danger.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with Mr. Mortara in his severe affliction, and are ready to contribute every means at our command necessary to effect the restoration of his child, and to secure the household of others from a similar visitation.

Resolved, That we fully appreciate the spirit of liberality

and tolerance manifested by a large and enlightened portion of the Christian world in the expression of their disapproval of this act of tyranny.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be transmitted to our Senators in Congress, with the request that they urge upon that body the moral power of our Federal Government, to co-operate with the several European powers in their endeavors to suppress religious intolerance and persecution, such as exhibits itself in the Mortara case.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be transmitted to Sir Moses Monteflore, President of the London Committee of Deputies, as a response to the address made to the Israelites of America, dated October 25th, 1858.

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of this meeting be, and are hereby, tendered to the press for its liberal and kind co-operation in the cause of civil and religious liberty.

Rev. Dr. Scott, having been loudly called for, came forward and addressed the meeting with his usual eloquence. He commenced by saying that he had never before attended a political meeting—a fact few persons who had been for years an American citizen, as he had been, could assert. He had never attended a mass meeting; but he was reminded by the presence of a friend, that he had been at camp-meetings—places which he attended with profit. He was also reminded by the presence of another friend, that he had attended a meeting in front of the Oriental Hotel; but there he was present to offer a prayer on the occasion of the Atlantic cable celebration, and he believed the supplication then uttered was good, because the address which followed was excellent. The fact was, he did not like to speak unless behind his desk at church, which was, as it were, a breast-work, and afforded him protection.

To this kind of public speaking, in the first place, he was not accustomed. Why then was he there? He came here because he chose to come; and, secondly, because he was invited. He was not, therefore, an intruder. The Rev. Doctor said he had always taken the deepest interest in the Hebrew race. The earliest lessons he had received, the first letters he had learned to lisp, were those composing the names of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. He heard those in his mother tongue, and from his mother's lips—whose memory would be by him ever blessed. Wherever you find an Israelite—whether wandering in the wilds of Asia Minor, seeking a home where he has none—in Egypt, Persia, or America—there a gracious Providence watches over him, and the hand that touches him should be wary. They are God's people still. They are masters in many senses. Now, the Czar, or the Emperor, or Her Gracious Majesty, may commence hostilities, or proclaim war; but Rothschild opens and shuts the gates of Janus. The speaker had always felt a deep and abiding interest in the Hebrew race, wherever found, but more particularly in those living on American soil; and he was present at that meeting because it was called to sympathize with the public and the oppressed; and because on all occasions he was ready to lend his humble aid for the promotion of peace and "good will towards men" in every portion of the globe. [Applause.] The next question which had been put to him, ever since he had the honor to be invited to attend the meeting, was, "What good could be done by coming here?" His reply was, "What good could be done by staying at home?" He thought that a great deal of good might be done, although he was of opinion that the United States could not interfere in the matter. Dr. Scott then read an extract from an article in the treaty which our govern-

ment had entered into with the Republic of Uraguay, which guaranteed civil and religious liberty to the citizens of both nations in the most comprehensive terms. The insertion of this article exhibited the earnest desire of our government to extend the area of religious freedom; and all our consuls and ministers abroad are instructed to labor to secure similar concessions wherever such might be considered necessary. He thought he might venture the assertion, that there is now no Protestant country in the world where those who belong to the Roman Catholic Church did not enjoy full and perfect religious freedom. Even Sweden, the most obstinate and last kingdom in Europe to grant such privileges to Roman Catholics, had yielded to the force of public opinion, and granted equal rights to all its subjects, without distinction of creed. The Rev. Doctor next alluded to the letter of Mr. Cass, in reply to the request for the interference of the United States Government. He did not pretend to controvert what had been laid down in that letter as the course which should be pursued by government; but they could, as citizens, protest against the outrage, and raise their voices on the Pacific, which joined to those on the Atlantic, would not fail to be *heard* in the Vatican; as the tributaries emptying into the Mississippi swell ultimately into the mighty gulf stream, so does public opinion grow into a *power* which becomes irresistible. There is another point connected with the matter, upon which he wished to offer a few remarks. It was for a great principle that they were assembled in mass meeting to make an appeal. It was "that every man's house was his castle." In the language of a British statesman, "the hut, cabin, or house, of every English citizen was his castle, and though the winds might visit it, his majesty could not." In this case, this great

principle had been violated—the sacredness of the home was profaned—the rights of persons and property outraged, and the child hurried away three hundred miles over the mountains to become a Catholic; and all this the result of misdirected religious principles. No religious act can be acceptable unless it be voluntary and free. That is a religious proposition, which he thought would need no elaboration there. All attempts to restrain man from worshipping God according to the dictates of his own conscience have proved entirely futile in all ages. In the formation of our government, there were some who thought that Christianity, if left to itself, would perish. But what does our history show? That the safety of religion—the safety of Christianity—was not put in peril by leaving it to be supported by man's own free will offerings. There is another assertion which he would venture to make, that the cause of religion was promoted, and religion as firmly established in the United States, where it is left to the voluntary support of the people, as in any country where religion is established by law. After a few further remarks, the reverend gentleman withdrew, amidst loud applause.

Col. E. D. Baker next addressed the meeting. He said in one particular he was very unlike Dr. Scott. He observed that he never attended a public meeting, and he (the speaker) had attended many. Every man was liable to error, and in many things some thought that he had erred, but he was here to unite his voice in favor of religious liberty. As he stood there several reflections forced themselves upon his mind. In the first place it behooved the American people, above all others, except the British, to express their sentiments on this subject, for though many other languages, in love and hate and sentiment,

might be more expressive, yet, in the right of man, liberty and freedom, the English language overshadowed them all. It was the same in history. It was fit, then, that in the English tongue should arise a strong, stern and indignant remonstrance against the invasion of the rights of any individual in any part of the world. It was probable that our government could not interfere, but there was a power higher than Presidents and Governments, and that was, as Dr. Scott had said before him, the power of public opinion, and to swell that opinion they were assembled. The spectacle which they presented that night was curious in many respects. They were going to send back to Italy lessons of law, civilization and government—they were to give out to the strong, deep music of humanity—they were returning to Italy more than they had received. From thence came the Cæsars, Plutarch, Columbus, and they were about to return more, compressed in the simple words of "civil and religious liberty." Let them reflect for whom they gave expression to their sentiments—not for kings or potentates, but for a people whom many supposed were smitten by God—for a member of a race whom God had never entirely forsaken, nor man conquered, and though the youngest nation on the face of the earth, let them rejoice that in all the great questions that ever arose they were always found on the side of right and justice. There was another reflection. It was that those who struck the Jew never prospered. The Jews were smitten by Titus and Vespasian, but where was now the arch of Titus and the statute of Vespasian; but there still exists the Jewish race and the Jewish language, and will continue till they are gathered around the hills of Zion. The Norman smote the Jew—the Jews will survive the Norman. Spain oppressed the Jew—burned him at the stake—and Spain is

now the smallest and meanest of European nations. And if they would take lessons from the experience of the past they would cherish, as they have done, the Jew. In conclusion, he remembered that though they differed from the Jew in some matters of religion, they agreed in many, and it was their duty to exhibit to the world the high respect they entertained for them; and also declare that no matter who he may be; king or kaizer, who lays his hands on the principles of civil and religious liberty would find their enemies both in speech and act.

Rev. Dr. Peck next addressed the meeting. He came on to the platform in response to the loud and continued call of the vast assembly, and was warmly greeted. He said he could hardly believe it was his name the people intended to use. He thought they were calling by a similar name some old familiar friend, and favorite speaker, whom they had long delighted to honor. But directly addressed, and assured that *he* was meant, and so kindly conducted to the stage, he could not refuse to utter a few words. He thanked the audience for their kindness. Only a few months since he came to this coast a stranger, but he had been treated with a courtesy which would not allow him to feel himself a stranger. He exchanged compliments with the Rev. Gentlemen who had been to Camp Meetings; with the audience in the best of humor, and proceeded to say in substance: I am mortified, Sirs, that the act of flagrant oppression which has called us together has been perpetrated in the sacred name of Christianity. Religion, exclaimed the speaker, made to bind fetters on men! Religion invade the sanctity and the peace of home, disrupt the most sacred ties of humanity, and tear away, with the hand of violence, the helpless child from the agonized parent! I am mortified, said the doctor, that

this enlightened age must acknowledge such a shocking perversion of a sacred name. He had thought religion came down from Heaven to take off fetters and not to put them on, to emancipate and not to enslave. He thought it the all-prevading power of God, silently searching out human suffering, to give it relief, bringing balm to the wounded spirit and lifting up the head of the sorrowing. A great and ancient organization, hoary in crimes, and claiming universal prerogatives, directing its energies, and pledging the credit of its infalibility for the right of abducting a helpless child, and forcibly retaining him *in duress* for the good of his soul! A child born free, and whose rights are as dear as those of the honorable gentleman who sits in that chair. And all this in the name of religion! Sir, said the speaker, if it were only for the purpose of rescuing our holy religion from so foul an aspersion, I would stand up at your call, and join my brethren and fellow-citizens in one hearty and indignant protest. If this were alone I can see ample reasons for the assembly of this vast concourse, in whose bosoms of humanity there throbs but one heart to-night.

He would express one thought more: There is, said he, one grand fact in the nature of man which I delight to recognize. One element of natural humanity which has survived the fall. I mean sympathy for the oppressed. Pervert, trample on, or bury as you will that inherent tendency of the soul, it rises again, always and everywhere, to utter its protest and assert its divine prerogatives. To this law of our being you can never appeal in vain. What, said the doctor, is the meaning of this demonstration? This at least it means, that you may not lay your hand on the social, civil or religious rights of any individual, in a way to attract general attention, without rousing the in-

dignation of the world. Outrage the rights of a child, and you touch a nerve that vibrates through the length and breadth of civilization. Let him be a little child—yet he was made in God's own image. We do not ask whether he was nobly or ignobly born—whether his parentage be rich or poor, one only question comes up from the deep sense of justice—HAS HE HIS RIGHTS? and if not, his cause is the cause of true manhood everywhere, and the cause of God. Be assured, sir, when we can tamely submit to such an act of public injustice, the same rights of our own homes are laid upon the altar of sacrifice. Oh, he exclaimed, it is one of the sublimest events in the history of the race upon which we are now gazing. A dark and mysterious hand has reached out and seized a child—a single, obscure child, and the nerve of the world is in agitation! A great principle is attacked—a sacred right of humanity is invaded, and a tremor runs through the nations, revealing the grand fact that at least in one thing the race is a unit. It is as much as to say, with an authority that should make the knees of the oppressor smite together: Take off that hand, there! Give back that boy to the arms of his agonized parents. If you are deaf to the wail of the helpless Israelite, hear the command of the civilized world. Deaf to this, also? Then hear thy doom in the thunder tones of indignation which come rolling up from every land beneath the sun.

"Mr. Chairman," said the speaker, "there is one way, and but one, in which we can approximate a just conception of the wrong which might oppress every man here. Let such a visitation come to your own home; let your own fire-side be desolated by such an act. Look upon your own dear boy as the tears start from his eyes, and hear him say 'I want to go home;' look at the wife of

your bosom and see her wringing her hands in agony, and then say if you would not be thankful for the voice of sympathy, even if it steals upon you with the softness of the zephyr; but what gratitude would spring up when you knew that the thunders of a generation were saying 'your child shall be free.' [Great applause.] Sir, said he, I have some time heard of a child severely injured in the street, where a lady ran to him, lifted his bleeding head and wiped the blood from his throbing brow; and with tears falling from her eyes she gently kissed the boy, when some one coming up, said, 'is that your child madam?' 'No,' said she, 'but he is somebody's child.' This Jewish boy is not ours indeed, but gentlemen, he is somebody's child. [Great applause.] Then let every man that is a man stand up. If he has a great heart, let it throb with its greatness of sympathy, and power. If it be a little heart let it beat away, until the throbbings of brother-hearts shall be heard and felt at the Vatican. As I sit down sir, said the speaker, let me say, the power which we invoke to-night, is rising, while that which has done us this wrong is hoary and decrepid with age and with sins. However it might have been, thirty or a hundred years ago, this usurped authority over the religious faith of the world will not be endured. From this time on, the tyrant of a fallen ecclesiastical power, and a dreaded secular arm, must unloose its grasp of the quivering heart of humanity, and the true religion of right and of love rise up in its stead. No system of wrong and outrage can forever defy the voice of the world."

Mr. F. P. Tracy was the next speaker. He said they were not here because they were all of the one religion. There were many conflicting religions represented among them. They were not there to advance any particular re-

ligion, but because, under the cover and misuse of the name of religion, a great wrong had been committed. The history of the act had been given to them to-night. One poor boy has become the representative of a great idea, and God, in his providence as in every age, has made the affliction of one family conducive to the welfare of the many. In this case, as in all others, they would find that the providence of God would be on the side of the right. Now, what is to be done? He did not believe in anything that had nothing to be done. He liked to see things practical. He would like to see physical force back public opinion. He would like to see canon laws, when colliding with right, met with other cannon. What was to be done? Our Government has been invited to join with the British Government in a remonstrance. The powers of Europe have remonstrated. It was supposed that our Government would not be backward in so cheap and harmless a proceeding, if it were only for the sake of popularity. What was the answer? The answer of Mr. Cass might be boiled down to this, that it is the settled policy of the United States to abstain from all interference in the concerns of other countries. Was that the doctrine which prevailed when the hills of Yorktown were shaken by the cannon of our forefathers? or when they availed themselves of the assistance of French soldiery? Whatever may be the doctrine of Cabinets, the people of the United States subscribe to no such doctrine. They did not believe it when they spilled their blood in the cause of Greece, neither was it the opinion of the gallant young Crittenden. It was not the doctrine of the people that they should hold back while other nations extended protection to the suffering. He liked the roar of the British lion, and the glare of his eyes across the sea. He asked to see the old lion, turn to

bay again, as he did in the field of Agincourt. What is to be done? It is said that as men we should express our opinions on this subject: then, as a nation of men, let us express a nation's will; we are to expect nothing but renewal of such outrages again and again. He remembered that he saw Pius IX in '47. He saw him sitting beside Cardinal Antoneli, who, like another Mephistophiles, cold and unimpassioned, whispered in his ear, and changed the character of him who otherwise might have been a kind and patriarchal ruler. Expect nothing from that quarter. The canon law will not be changed. We have to act. The canon law of Italy is the canon law of San Francisco. Our protection is the want in those who hold the canon laws. And the Pope would baptize every one of us, if he only had the power. Should they increase upon us, God knows what the end will be. They cannot, here in San Francisco, enter our families and tear away our children; but in nursery tales we are informed that there were ogres whose principal business was to devour children, and the servant maids we have here, if allowed to perform the religious rights which have brought sorrow into the family of Mortara, may, to some extent, in a religious point of view, supply the place of imaginary monsters to which he alluded. * * * * * * * *

He expects censure for not being prudent and cautious, but nothing should be kept back when the rights of man are in question. As man, we must see no man outraged. It is the duty of all to protect his fellow creature. Arnold, of Winklefield, placed himself in the front rank. Let the voice of the nation be uttered. He thought that the Congréss of the United States should express their opinions on this subject. He thought that some modification at least could be found of that anti-American doctrine, that we are

not to interfere with the internal affairs of any other nation. He remembered a story which he once heard of two men who occupied a house jointly. It took fire on one occasion, * * * * * and one of the men refused to aid the other in extinguishing the flames on the ground that it was not his end of the house. The position taken by the government was somewhat similar. It was not their end of the house, and they did not want to interfere. But he said that it was all the one structure, and that when one was in danger it was the duty of the other joint proprietors to lend their assistance to aid in saving it from destruction.

Mr. M. M. Noah, in response to a call made for him, stepped forward, and said, that although not accustomed to address mass meetings, religious assemblies, or, in fact, the public, save through the manipulations of the pen, and the still greater agent, the press; he would prove recreant to the most cherished theories of his life, did he not avail himself of the opportunity to give utterance to his feelings on the subject which had caused so respectable and numerous a gathering; more particularly, if there were subjects of pride to him, it was being an American by birth, and an Israelite at the same time. He could not promise the auditory eloquence equal to that which had preceded him, and if they expected to hear high flowery sentiment, they would be disappointed. It was his intention to deal with facts. He might perhaps adduce nothing new; nothing that would entrance or electrify. Yet the subject was one he had ever held dear, a principle he had ever combatted for, and he was still willing to don the armor of truth to combat with prejudice and superstition. The cause which brought this vast assemblage together—the cause of civil and religious liberty—was the grand funda-

mental principle which originated the great and glorious republic of these United States. Part of our national history, the realities of which come down to us from the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock, was to secure those great and sacred rights; and, as citizens of a free and enlightened nation, we must lend our aid in maintaining these doctrines when the rights of any one, no matter however humble, are invaded. Whilst the Puritans settled the wilds of Massachusetts, Roger Williams founded Rhode Island; the Dutch people sailed up the noble Hudson, and founded New York; Penn and the Quakers sought refuge from the English yoke in Pennsylvania; and at a later date, the persecuted Catholics, driven by religious bigotry from their mother country, sought refuge on the shores of the Chesapeake, and built up Maryland. I might instance the foundation of all the great and illustrious thirteen original States of the confederacy; the same principle, the love of civil and religious liberty, which finds utterance and circumstance in the gathering I see around me, stimulated those hardy pioneers to stem an unknown ocean and fathom an unpenetrated land. That principle lives in a political view in the constitution of our federal government; and although statesmen may differ as to the ostensible means by which it shall be maintained, I have that confidence in the wisdom of those who control our national destinies, to feel assured that some movement will be made in behalf of this great and absorbing principle, though it be instanced in the relief of the poor and obscure Mortara boy from the thraldrom of Rome. The events of the present day justify in such belief; for when a Christian, a Catholic and foreign missionary, had been ruthlessly slain by the Mohammedans in Turkey in Asia, the United States government sent the sloop-of-war Wa-

bash to act in concert with the English and French forces in obtaining redress against the foul murder, and securing Christians from like violence in the future. When the Wabash was removed, the Macedonia was sent in her stead, and she was commanded by a gentleman of the Jewish persuasion. This principle is further instanced, in the fact that in our treaties with Mohammedan powers, the United States does not claim to be a Christian nation, as religious toleration is a fundamental principle in the government; and yet she sent her armed vessels in defense of the Christians who had been slain in a Mohammedan country. As an Israelite, I cannot close my eyes to the fact that the Catholic Church assimilates with my own in form and ceremony; in fact, Judaism is the "cloud by day and pillar of fire by night" to Christianity. Remove us, and where are your witnesses to prove that Christianity has aught of a foundation beyond tradition. The Jew and the Catholic stand before the world the only ancient representatives of revealed religion; and on this spot, and reviewing the kaliedoscopic changes of the past, I cannot refrain from mentioning that the United States are indebted in a great measure to the Roman Catholic branch of the Christian creed for California, they being the pioneers in bringing that religion to these shores; and we now, as Californians, enjoying the full benefits of civil and religious liberty, should send back to old Europe our expressed opinion against the invasion of these great rights. The Israelite never seeks to make proselytes of any other religious creed—seeks for no power over his fellow man's religious opinions—invades the sanctity of no family—insults no nation or nationality; and only asks from his fellow man that he shall do unto him even as he would wish to be done by. The Jew is a law abiding citi-

zen in every land, and particularly so in the United States; and as such, is entitled to all the consideration given to good citizens of every creed by this great and enlightened government.

As one of the representatives of the Jewish people, I stand here to-night to express their hearty thanks to the citizens of San Francisco for their warm expressions of sympathy in this matter, which is so dear to them all—their civil and religious rights. I have no doubt in my mind that this grand swelling voice of sympathy, standing for the acknowledgment of these great rights, will redound to the credit of California, and in the end be of benefit to her, as the eyes of all the oppressed may look toward this great State on the Pacific, as a land of refuge against oppression of every kind. Yes, it may be the means of bringing thousands to these shores to aid her in her onward path, being attracted by all that is dear to the human heart.

The Rev. Dr. Henry then made a short closing address speaking feelingly on the subject; and closed by thanking, on behalf of the Jewish population, the people of this city, and the clergy of the Christian Churches in particular, for the liberal manner in which they have come forward this evening to assist us at this meeting.

Mr. Seixas Solomons then offered the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of this assemblage be tendered to the Hon. Solomon Heydenfeldt, for the able manner in which he has presided over this meeting.

Mr. Isaac S. Josephi then moved that the meeting adjourn; after adopting which, the vast assembly dispersed.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CALIFORNIA PRESS.

[From the San Francisco Times of December 28, 1858.]

The great principle of religious liberty which is now agitating the Jewish race throughout the Eastern States and Europe is likely to become a subject of vast *import.* In the last few years the enlightened world has seen the necessity and justice of removing forever the restrictions which for centuries have over-shadowed the progress of the Israelitish people. Their rights and privileges are beginning to be recognized; the unfair distinctions operating so long and powerfully against them have mainly been erased by the tread of civilization which tends to beat down every barrier to a perfect equality of mankind.

In New York the Mortara case was to have been the subject of a tremendous mass meeting of the Jews, who, though they seldom congregate for public purposes, are very apt to make themselves felt by their unanimity of movement, their intelligence of action and the wealth which in such a junction as this they could concentrate to carry a point of vital interest to their religious freedom, and civil rights. A large body of them had appealed to Secretary Cass, requesting that the government of the United States should adopt the issue as a national one and demand the restoration of the child to its parents. This the Premier had declined to do, for the reason that "it is the settled policy of the United States to abstain from all interference in the internal concerns of any other country." * * * * * * *

It is now a question whether Mr. Cass is not carrying to an injudicious extreme, Washington's injunction to avoid "entangling alliances" with other nations. The general principle of abstaining from all interference in the internal

affairs of other countries is very well, so long as they do not affect us. It is quite immaterial to us as an independent nation whether France mutilates the liberty of the press, or Austria concludes new concordats, or Russia tries to emancipate her serfs. They are legislating for their own countries, beyond which their powers do not extend. But the case is quite different with Rome. The Papal See legislates for the whole world; its decrees are valid for the United States as for the States of the Church. When Rome officially declares civil and religious liberty to be a damnable acquisition of our advanced age, as the "*Giornale Officiale di Roma*" has done, it throws the gauntlet into the face of every dissenting government, and no country is more insulted than ours where civil and religious liberty is considered the most precious jewel in the republican diadem.

We have already stepped aside from the doctrine asserted by Mr. Cass, in the Martin Kostza affair. England is now considering the *expediency* of a forcible interference in this case, and it becomes the *sacred duty of our government* to protest against this Mortara *outrage;* to exercise its influence against such barbarous acts, and to prevent by its energy an imitation of it in this century. The interference of the government is not solicited for this case alone, but for the holy principle of religious liberty. A given number of chambermaids might follow the example thus set to the world, and within a year, succeed in baptizing and abducting half the infants in the United States, especially if supported by the powerful influence of the Papal See. There would be no end to the Mortara cases. England, by admitting the Jewish race to the House of Commons, took the first step towards perfect equality and toleration in her own dominions. The number and wealth

of the Israelites in England, can scarcely fail to impel her to interfere in the present case. The United States, where the laws are assuming a leading position in trade and commerce, will be but acting in a good and just cause to make our influence felt in this important question.

[From the Weekly Gleaner, January 21, 1859.]

GREAT MORTARA MASS MEETING.—A monster Mortara meeting was held by the Israelites at New York, on the 4th of December last, which was attended by about 2,500 persons. Musical Hall, last Saturday evening, contained an assembly of at least 3,000, though estimated at 3,400.

[From the Alta California of January 15.]

The Israelites of this city, following the course pursued by their people in all the principal cities of Europe and America, in relation to the Mortara abduction case, are moving in the matter, with a design, we presume, to give expression to their just indignation at the enormous outrage, and to assist as far as may be, in causing the child to be returned to its parents.

* * * * * * * *

Thus the matter stands at present, the Pope refusing to permit the child to be returned to its parents, while popular indignation among people of all religious denominations in Europe and America, has attained a high pitch, so dangerous to civil and religious liberty is it generally regarded to be.

Sir Moses Montefiore, in a letter addressed to the Israelites of America, says: "You cannot fail to perceive that this is a matter affecting not the Jews alone, but also every other denomination of faith, except the Roman Catholic; further, that it cannot be regarded exclusively under a religious aspect, but as placing in peril personal liberty, social

relations, and the peace of families." This is the gist of the whole matter. The precedent is not alone dangerous to the Jews, but threatens all classes alike. The religious training and precepts in which children are reared is thus placed directly in the hands of the nurse, who, it would seem, is vested with the power to perform baptismal rights, and thus chain the child to the behests of the church by her own irresponsible act. If applied to the children of Jewish parents, why not to those of Protestant Christian parents? If right in either case why not right in the reverse? Suppose the child of Catholic parents is abducted by a Jewish nurse, and subjected to the *peculiar* rites of this people to make it one of them; would such an act be tolerated with impunity? Would not the Church of Rome send such a just cry of indignation throughout Christendom in opposition to the act, as would secure so much of an immediate recantation of the outrage as would cause the child to be restored at once to its parents?

But this is a view of the question used simply to illustrate the glaring injustice of the act, and presents contingencies that never can be created by any other than the Church of Rome.

We will not discuss it upon such a basis. The act itself is dangerous to the peace and well-being of society, since it argues a reassumption of religious power on the part of the Catholic Church that the progressive spirit of the age rebels loudly against, and is, in fact, simply a return to those deeds of inquisitorial cruelty practised in darker ages, but which cannot be tolerated in our time.

The subject may be one that our government cannot interfere with, without violating that cardinal political doctrine of "non-intervention with the affairs of other nations." Nevertheless it would seem that some official expression

of opinion might be hazarded without conflicting with this doctrine in the least; and that our government, as being based upon principles of civil and religious liberty, is the first among all the nations of the world, to make known its abhorrence of this outrageous act, and to set its face against it.

[From the Alta California of January 20.]

A grand demonstration took place at Musical Hall, on Saturday night last, upon the subject of the abduction of the boy, Mortara, by the papal authorities, at Bologna. The vast hall was crowded with our Hebrew fellow citizens, and all those to whom the principles of civil and religious liberty are dear. It was one of the largest meetings held in this city for a long time. There could not have been less than three or four thousand persons present. Hon. Solomon Hydenfelt presided. A series of resolutions, denouncing the outrage, were passed, and speeches were delivered by Rev. Dr. Eckman, Rev. Dr. Henry, Rev. Dr. Scott, Col. E. D. Baker, Rev. Dr. Peck, Mr. F. P. Tracy and Mr. M. M. Noah.

[From the Pacific Methodist.]

The Mortara abduction case, which is exciting the whole Christian world just now, is but another illustration of the inevitable consequences resulting from a union of Church and State. Civil despotism and ecclesiastical corruption always follows such a union, whether in Papal or Protestant countries. Catholic Italy, and Spain, and France, and Protestant England and America have in their turn furnished illustrations. Heretics were burnt in Madrid, butchered in Paris, and imprisoned and tortured in a thousand ways in Italy. Catholic estates have been confiscated in

England; Quakers' hats have been nailed to their heads in New England; Baptists have been fined and imprisoned in colonial Virginia. The tyranny and corruption of church establishments, are usually in the exact ratio of the extent to which they can use secular power to enforce obedience to their dogmas and decrees. The Catholic Church has wielded more secular power, and consequently has a longer catalogue of acts of oppression to answer for. Protestants have dark pages in their record, but it will soon become the unanimous decision of Christendom that Church and State are to be kept wholly and forever distinct.

It will be well to bring out this principle at the present time in this country, for there are signs that the leaven of the false principle that Cæsar's sword is to enforce the commands of Christ, is at work in our midst. Let us beware while our indignation is boiling over the Mortara outrage, that we do not permit the odious principle from which it emanated to effect an insidious lodgment among ourselves.

[From the San Francisco Daily National of January 17.]

The mass meeting assembled at Musical Hall, on Saturday night last, manifests in a most decided manner the deep seated devotion of the people of San Francisco to the principles of civil and religious liberty. Instigated by one common impulse, men of diversity of opinion on other subjects, joined in condemnation of the Papal authorities of Bologna, who abducted the boy Mortara from his parents. It is pleasing to see the unanimity of sentiment which prevails among all ranks of our citizens, native born or adopted, whenever any vital doctrine of an enlightened republicanism is attacked in any quarter of the world. In this instance, so lively has been the interest indicated

throughout the country in the fate of this Jewish boy, that it must attach our Jewish population still more nearly to the political institutions of this free and happy land. The European journals contain accounts of various movements within the confines of the Catholic Church, itself, showing a repudiation of the action of the papal authorities at Bologna; and from our knowledge of the members of that denomination in America, we feel satisfied that they will unite with their fellow citizens of every other religious persuasion in a similar disapprobation of the conduct of the authorities guilty of the Mortara abduction.

[From the Evening Telegram, January 16, 1859.]

The presence at the meeting of a large number of Catholics, and the deep interest manifested on the occasion by that class of our citizens, would indicate that the sentiment of disapproval of the conduct of those who committed the Bologna outrage, is confined to no particular religious sect or political party. This is as it should be. The question is one that enters directly into the bosom of every family, whether Jew or Gentile, Catholic or Protestant. The snatching of the boy Mortara from the guardianship of his parents, and forcibly removing him beyond the reach or presence of his natural protectors, is a bold violation of the most sacred principle recognized by the Christian world. It is an act which painfully conflicts with the liberal spirit of the age. It is an outrage upon humanity, and especially subversive of that religious liberty which is our boast, pride, and glory. As was well remarked, it is not alone the instance before us which should arouse our indignation. It is Mortara's child to-day. Whose to-morrow? If public opinion has the power

some claim, the case of Mortara is the last of the kind we shall ever be called on to condemn.

[From the Alta California, January 16, 1859.]

The meeting was largely attended by our citizens, both Christian and Hebrew, and a number of speeches were made on the subject, which were listened to with marked attention, and interrupted by frequent bursts of applause, in answer to the sentiments expressed by the speakers. The great questions of civil and religious liberty involved in this abduction of the child, Mortara, are at variance with the fundamental principles of the government of the United States, and of the cherished sentiments of our people. As a Christian nation, an act of this kind, on the part of any branch of the Christian church, should be disowned and condemned; and the voice of all Christian people be raised against the further continuance of the child in the custody of that branch of the Christian church now withholding him from the bosom of his family, and the religious faith in which he was born.

It is against the spirit of the age, of the nineteenth century, for such an act to go unheeded; and if persisted in, will tend to seriously affect the cause of religon, and particularly of that denomination of the Christian church which has perpetrated this act of violence.

[From the San Francisco Daily Times, January 17, 1859.]

The meetings of Israelites throughout the United States in relation to the Mortara outrage, have been characterized by moderation and sense, and a commendable spirit of justice in the general principles enunciated in their resolves, as well as in their demands for their own protection.

That held at Musical Hall on Saturday evening, a report of which is elsewhere given, was in no way inferior in enthusiasm or respectability to those in the Atlantic States. The speeches of the several eminent men on that occasion were indicative of the public feeling, which it is evident in this instance is not confined to the Jews, who are the parties immediately interested, but to every denomination by whom religious and civil liberty is deemed an indispensible requisite of society. The action of these meetings cannot directly effect redress in the case to which the attention of the civilized world has been turned; but they will not fail to exercise a strong influence upon our government, and will, we trust, be the means of inducing it to co-operate with European powers for the suppression of religious intolerance, as exhibited in the Mortara case.

[From the Morning Call, January 16, 1859.]

The people of San Francisco demonstrated last evening that they entertained a lively interest in the cause of civil and religious liberty, in the attendance on the call of a mass meeting at Musical Hall, to give expression of public opinion in the recent abduction of the Mortara child by the authorities of the Roman Church.

The hall was filled to overflowing by a gathering which has never been equaled in respectability and worth. Prominent members of the bar, the church, the forum, the press, and the arts, were present; and Jew and Gentile met on common ground.

[From the Weekly Gleaner of January 21.]

With pleasure we accord another manifestation of good will towards the Hebrew nation on the part of our fellow citizens, differing from us in religious opinion.

In response to the call of Sir Moses Montefiore and the invitation of a committee of our co-religionists in this city, the Israelites of San Francisco, and the advocates of civil and religious liberty of all denominations, met together in Mass Meeting, on Saturday evening, the 15th inst., at Musical Hall, to protest against the late act of the Roman See in the Mortara affair.

At 7 o'clock the spacious hall was filled to its utmost capacity with Jews and Gentiles, and hundreds were obliged to leave for want of accommodation, and probably no public meeting in San Francisco, political or otherwise, has ever been so numerously or more respectably attended. Never before on the Pacific coast, had the Israelites assembled in such numbers under one roof. And although the circumstance that brought them together was a painful one, the sympathy and respect manifested on this occasion by our fellow citizens should be a source of gratification not only to the Israelites of San Francisco, but to their friends abroad.

The meeting was addressed by gentlemen representing the Pulpit, the Bar, and the Press.

We cannot conclude this introduction without some expression of the gratification we experienced on seeing gentlemen, the ornaments of the Pulpit and the Bar of our State, evince so much good will towards Israel, and give such an example of their appreciation of religious liberty, as did the speakers at the Mortara meeting.

May this spirit of liberality, combined with a deep sense of religion, spread their benign influence more and more, till they will have established their throne above those of arbitrary power and fanaticism.

SERMON.

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE.

DELIVERED BY REV. DR. R. P. CUTLER AT THE UNITARIAN CHURCH, JANUARY 16, 1859.

TEXT—I. Cor. i: 12th and 13th.

12th. "Now this I say every one of you saith, I am of Paul, and I of Apollos, and I of Cephas, and I of Christ."

13th. "Is Christ divided?"

ST. PAUL is here dealing with the party spirit which had sprung up, and was beginning to disturb his church at Corinth. He reasons pointedly, and most earnestly reprobates the practice of setting up this or the other man as a leader of a party, after the manner of the different sects of philosophy, to the dishonor of Christ, their only Master, and, under God, the sole head and lawgiver of the Church.

He expresses great concern at the account he had received of the divided state of this distant church, which he himself had planted, and beseeches them, in the name of the Lord Jesus, to suppress all divisions, to speak all the same thing, and be of the same mind; to discard all bitter animosity, and to live together in unity of spirit and in the bonds of peace.

Christ had taught before Paul the equality and brotherhood of his disciples. "One is your master, even Christ, and all ye are brethren." And in the midst of their dissensions, St. Paul forcibly presents the question to his

Corinthian church, "Is Christ divided?" This question was certainly one of searching significance, and well adapted to bring those early dissentients to a thoughtful review of their conduct, and finally to agreement. The question was pertinent to the church in Corinth, of that early period, showing, as it did, signs of discord and contention, and being, no doubt, infested with that evil spirit of intolerant partizanship, which has since done so much mischief in all parts and in all ages of the Church. For party and sectarian intolerance has been, in reality, the Devil of Christendom, the great anti-Christ of the Christian ages.

And if St. Paul's question was pertinent and needed by the early church at Corinth, in their little divisions and comparatively harmless controversies, how much more emphatic and significant does it become, when put, as it may be put, to the whole Christian world?

Look out and abroad, over what is called the Christian Church on earth, and mark the scene of confusion. Observe the endless divisions of Christ's professed followers. See how carefully and completely they are separated off into distinct parties. Note what high and thick barriers each throws around itself, walling itself in by some creed or peculiar organization of its own construction. Behold, too, the defiant attitude which some assume against others. Notice how exclusive, bigoted, cruel and intolerant many seem to be towards all of any other religious faith, and, moreover, what amazing pretensions to infallibility of opinion are often most absurdly set up.

And here I am reminded of a recent case of intolerance manifested by one portion of the Christian Church—not against another, but against those who have a form of religious faith older than Christianity itself. The world has a grave charge of bigotry, cruelty and intolerance com-

bined, to record against the Church of Rome, in a recently committed act of shame. The kidnapping, or abduction, of the child of Mamola Mortara Levi, at Bologna, by order of the Roman Catholic Bishop, has excited a profound sensation among the Jews in Europe and in this country, and has arrested the attention of the lovers of civil and religious liberty everywhere. For a more daring and impudent act of religious intolerance and tyranny has not, for a long time, transpired to shock the general sentiment of the Protestant world; at the same time, filling the whole Hebrew people with a righteous indignation.

It seems that a Jewish boy, about six years of age, son of Mortara Levi, was, in the town of Bologna, and in the middle of the night, on the 23d of June last, 1858, forcibly kidnapped from the arms of his parents, by the so-called Holy Inquisition; and the reason given for this manifest outrage upon humanity was this: that the child, five years before, when an infant, had received Roman Catholic baptism, through the treachery of a Roman Catholic nurse, and, therefore, was a Christian child, and must not be left to grow up under the Jewish faith. And what a claim is here, to make in the face of this nineteenth century of the Christian era! The poor child, it is said, cried all the way from Bologna to Rome. The parents, with broken hearts, following him, and seeking in vain, from the heartless menials of the Church, permission to see their own child, are treated with indignity, and even exposed to the violence of the populace of Rome, by false stories, adroitly circulated, misrepresenting the motives which induced the parents to attempt to regain their child.

And, now, what says the Pope of Rome to this inhuman outrage, committed in the name of Christ, against the present representatives of God's chosen people of old?

Why, this Vicar of Christ on earth speaks on this wise: When appealed to, with tears and entreaties by the parents of the child, he replies, "That he cannot in conscience"—what do you suppose he meant by his conscience?—"replace, in the path of perdition, a soul which had, as it were, by a miracle, been won for paradise." What arrant presumption and bigotry! The path of perdition must mean, here, the Jewish law and the Ten Commandments, and the miracle, by which the soul was saved, was wrought by the hand of an ignorant nurse, and consisted in getting the child, clandestinely and treacherously, and, by some back-door process, baptized by a Roman Catholic priest; and the paradise referred to must be that one, the only road to which leads through the aisles of the Roman Catholic Church. Here is a plain case of bigotry, cruelty, intolerance, guile, superstition and unpardonable wickedness combined. Does any one suppose that Christ, if on earth, would own such a disgraceful and heartless action as the fruit of his religion? Does not such an act of tyranny cast reproach upon the Christian name? Will not every Christian believer hasten to disown the deed, and repudiate it, as both and at once unchristian and inhuman? Is this the style of proselyting, we might ask, by which the Christian ranks are to be filled? Did St. Paul adopt this mode when he went out, a fearless messenger of the gospel, to heathen lands? Did he steal, in the darkness of midnight, the little boys of Ephesus, Colosse, Thessalonica, Antioch and Rome? Or did Christ tell his disciples—his twelve and his seventy, who went out, two by two—to kidnap the babes of Judea, and to steal all that could not be converted? Did he not rather bless the children, and, taking them in his arms, tell their Jewish mothers that "of such was the kingdom of heaven?"

No, my brethren; such deeds of shame are not prompted by the religion of Christ, nor are they, in any wise, consonant with the teachings and spirit of the gospel. But such intolerance is condemned by the gospel, as it is by the spirit of the age, and is wholly repugnant to the essential principles of the Protestant faith. The spirit of Christ and of his gospel is the spirit of liberty, love, forbearance and justice. It is a humane spirit, and it is a righteous spirit. It breaks no parental ties by the exercise of tyranny, even on the plea of winning souls to paradise. If disciples cannot be made by argument and persuasion, by the heavenly teachings and example of Christ, and by the manifestations of love and good works, why, the world must remain unchristian, for there is no authority for resorting to force and violence, in order to people the kingdom of Christ on earth, or the kingdom of heaven above. Christ shall not break the bruised reed or quench the smoking flax, until he sends forth judgment unto victory. This act of a portion of the Christian Church is all wrong, and impolitic as well as wrong. It will excite a virtuous horror against Christianity in the minds of thousands, who will identify Christianity with Roman Catholicism. And, as it is an act at war with the spirit of the gospel, it ought to be rebuked and repudiated by all Christian people. And as it is a crime against humanity, sundering the tenderest ties of our nature, it ought to be indignantly reprobated by all mankind.

The foregoing is but one example of the bigotry too often exhibited by different portions of the Church. What strifes and contentions do we often see existing between differing sects of the same religion, and under the same common Head and Master. What ill blood is often excited; what unholy hate is sometimes shown; what bitter

jealousies are often engendered; what thoroughly unchristian dispositions flame out of the human heart, when party spirit kindles its fire in the blood. Look out upon all this seene of strife and opposition which Christendom exhibits, and observe carefully the Christian world, in reference to its commanded "unity of spirit and its bonds of peace," and say if you think St. Paul, the ancient and fearless apostle of Christ to the Gentile world, could behold all these schisms, contentions, discords, sectarian strifes, hatreds, persecutions, jealousies, animosities, and deeds of bigotry and intolerance, without the utmost amazement and grief. Could he behold all this, without being prompted, in his surprise and holy indignation, to thunder forth into the hearing of the whole Church, the same question which, eighteen hundred years ago, he so pertinently put to his discordant assembly at Corinth ?. Would he not ask, with a voice that would reach and thrill every Christian land, and silence every noisy and quarreling sect, "Is Christ divided ?" "Is Christ divided ?"

Now, what I would assert is this, that all the bitterness and intolerance, which enter into these divisions and discords of the Christian world, is repugnant to the spirit of that religion which the Christian world receives and defends. Intolerance and dissension are human corruptions, which have become mixed with the divine elements of the gospel. They are seen in juxtaposition with Christianity; but they are not held in solution by it. They are the tares of human passions found in the wheat field of the gospel. And early in the Christian ages did the enemy sow these deeds of mischief. If we glance over the past history of the church, we shall see that during the apostolic times, dissensions were checked and healed by apostolic watchfulness and authority. And during the

first centuries of the church, up to the reign of Constantine the Great, the Christian communities were kept comparatively free from strife, and united in purpose, by the outside pressure of the times—by the constant persecution of the Roman Emperors. The ten persecutions proved to be to them a bond of union stronger than links of iron. Common sufferings produced common sympathies, and common fears secured a united resistance. There was no time for disputes among themselves—no time for creed-making—no time for the unholy work of intolerance and persecution. Their whole energies were occupied in avoiding perils, on the one hand, and in resisting encroachments on the other ; perils which the enemies of Christianity were forever scattering in their path, and encroachments with which they were recklessly invading their rights.

But it was not, however, long after the Christian faith got the ascendancy—in the fourth century—and a certain degree of security through the Emperor Constantine, who embraced it, and made the profession of it reputable, before we see doctrinal speculations creeping into the Christian body. Natural and necessary differences of opinion, produced even in that early age, more or less contention and strife, and sometimes very angry contentions, and not seldom very deep, bitter, disastrous, and cruel strifes.

And so on, from that distant period up to the present moment, the Christian body, called the church, have been in a constant turmoil and conflict of opinion. No age of it has been free from controversy. Matters of dispute, together with the rancor attending, survive from generation to generation. The disputants themselves, indeed, die, but the subjects of debate seem to be immortal. Christians have debated with one another—and this mere

debate is the least of all the evils; they have also been enraged at one another; they have persecuted one another for differences of opinion; they have invoked councils to decree what is true in opinion; they have constructed articles of faith, and then assumingly pronounced condemnation upon all who would not or could not subscribe to them; they have excommunicated one another, and anathematized each other, again and again, for supposed errors of faith; and, indeed, there is hardly a doctrine, or a religious notion, of any kind, at this moment received by any body of Christians, anywhere, but what has been battled for, or battled against, in some preceding age of the church. Christians, the preferred followers of the lowly Christ, have contended, have attacked, and resisted. They have burnt one another at the martyr's stake; loaded one another with chains; buried one another in deep and dark dungeons. They have tortured one another with the unspeakable horrors of the inquisition. They have fought with one another on the battle field, where garments are rolled in blood; and all this has been done in pretended zeal for the "faith once delivered to the saints;" all this in the cause of the mild Redeemer, and under the banners of the great Prince of Peace. Much, yes much, of the past history of the Christian church, we are forced to the acknowledgment, and make it with sorrow and shame, has its records written in human blood.

Looking, then, both at the past and present condition of the Christian church; at its sects, and sectarianism; at its divisions and contentions; at its persecutions and bigotries—we are compelled to answer the question of Saint Paul with a round and unqualified affirmation. Yes, Christ *is* divided; his seamless robe is rent; his disciples

are at variance; they quarrel by the way; they have forgotten that there is but one master, and that all the rest are brethren; that all are members of the same body, and ought to be united under one head. They have spurned the true bond of Christian union, which is love. They have lost sight of the fact that all are amenable at a common tribunal, and cannot therefore rightfully judge one another; that all are erring, short-sighted, and imperfect alike in their judgment, and therefore the claim of infallibility is an absurd assumption. Christians have lost sight of these things; they have done violence to the Christian spirit, which is the spirit of love, meekness, of justice and toleration. They have set at naught his new commandment, by which alone the peace and harmony of the church on earth can be secured.

Now, all will admit that these divisions, at least, these angry contentions, and this bitter intolerance, are wrong, and out of harmony with the gospel. All will admit that the followers of Christ ought not to strive; but ought rather to be earnestly engaged in building up the Savior's kingdom of peace, righteousness, and good will among men; in spreading abroad *his*, and not *their* doctrines; in breathing his spirit and life into the souls of men, and not the spirit of discord and intolerance into the church on earth. If, then, it be allowed that it is a grievous thing for Christ to be divided in the persons of his followers, what is the true and effective remedy by which these unholy strifes can be healed? How can the seams in the church be closed up, and the fragments united by some common principle of connection and harmony? By what cement can it be compacted together into one body, under the supreme head? I would reply, in the first place, that this will be no hasty accomplishment. It will not be done

to-day, or to-morrow. Many demons must first be cast out, and the house swept and garnished; the church throughout all its divisions, and denominations, from end to end, needs to be swept by a mighty wind from heaven; the entire church needs to be converted, deeply and thoroughly converted, to the gospel, which it carries in its bosom; it needs to be born again, of a new spirit, and of a higher and holier spirit—the spirit of love, and of justice; it needs to be baptized into Christ's spirit of liberty and toleration; its theology needs a thorough reorganization, and a better statement; not, however, with the hope of bringing all Christian believers into a perfect harmony of opinion, but into better spirit of intercourse, and to a better respect for each other's rights of conscience. Some have supposed that the divisions and enmities existing among the Christians, can be remedied only by bringing all into harmony of doctrinal opinion; but we may feel asssured that, if we are to wait until all men think alike in matters of religion, before there is union among Christ's disciples, the world's patience will be sorely tried, for *such* unity of the church will be deferred to a distant day. There is, indeed, much reason to believe that exact uniformity of belief, and harmony of opinion, is an impossible thing. It never *has* existed in the church, and there is no very striking encouragement in the signs of the times, to lead to the supposition that it ever *will* exist. It is very true, we see among all the different sects, which now divide the church, this unreasonable expectation fondly cherished. Each division is looking forward to the time when his denomination or party, will prevail over all others, and against all opposition. The Roman Catholics are quite confident on this point. They have always predicted the result; and have cherished the unfounded hope

that, one day, all heretics will return into the bosom of the mother church, and all the earth be prosperously swayed and governed by the true spiritual father of all Christian believers, the Pope of Rome. Episcopalians, amidst their divisions, profess to indulge in a similar dream. The Baptists have no doubt that in the millenium, at least, all will be of their persuasion, and own the divinity of complete immersion. The Universalists, with quite as much reason, and with a far sounder hope, are looking forward to the day, when all the church on earth will rejoice together in the great doctrine of universal salvation. The Calvinists see in vision the time when all hetrodoxy shall be either converted to *their* truth, or else bound in chains and cast out. The Methodist sees all the world coming round to the faith of the great Wesley. The followers of Emmanuel Swedenborg have already, as they think, laid the foundation of the new church, which is finally to come down out of heaven, and swallow up every fragment of the old. And so it is, all through the whole divided family of Christ on earth.

But notwithstanding all these pleasing and confident expectations, it is not very probable that any of them will be fully answered. There is a strong bar to all such anticipations, in the fact that men do not, and cannot, think alike, and reason alike, any more than all can look alike in person. There will always be, as now, we may presume, different degrees of intelligence among men; different modes of religious inquiry; different means of obtaining the truth; different biases of early education, a thing which has great power through life; and there will be different original gifts and powers of understanding; and a difference of zeal in applying the mind to the search for religious truth; and, consequently, an endless variety and

shades of opinion arising out of this inequality of gift, circumstances, and opportunity. So that exact uniformity of belief in matters of religion may not reasonably be hoped for, nor should it be desired.

What, then, it may be asked, *is* the true ground of unity among Christian believers on earth. I answer, allowing that unity is possible—it is not to be unity of *head*—but unity of *heart*. Not unity of thinking, but unity of feeling; not unity of organization and creed, but unity of spirit, and unity of labor in a common course. We have a right, and some reason, to expect the followers of Christ to be more united, not in opinion, perhaps, but in the higher bonds of charity. We hardly expect that there will be less disputes, less argument, and controversy, but we may expect less of the rancor of debate, less of the discourtesy of argument, less assumption and less *bitterness* of feeling, among those who honestly differ in opinion. We may hope that the time will come, and there can be no unity and true fellowship among christians, until it does come, when all shall agree to stand upon the common ground of the Bible as equals before God, and when the followers of Christ shall have learned to respect each other's honest convictions of truth. There can be no harmony in the divided church until the demon of intolerance is cast out, and the spirit of infallibility banished. The christian church must take the ground, not only in form, but in fact, and adhere to it firmly and consistently, that the Bible is the all sufficient creed, and moreover, that every one has a right to interpret it for himself, and must be respected in his own conclusions. All men must be called christians, and embraced in christian fellowship, who claim the name in sincerity, and who live under the eye of the Christian commandments, whatever the hue of their creed

may be—however excessive, or however defective, we may deem it to be. There is no doctrinal test of christian fellowship set up in the New Testament, and we must not fabricate one of our own. The scripture tests are all practical and regard the heart, and not the head; the actions, and not the opinions of men; the life, and not the creed. Those who have the *spirit* of Christ are his, they are his, they are his disciples, whatever their speculative belief may be. Such have fellowship in the universal church made up of the pure in heart of all climes, ages, names, and beliefs. "Ye are my disciples," says the Savior himself, "if ye do whatsoever I command you." St. John says: "Whosoever shall confess that Jesus is the Son of God, God dwelleth in him." Christ says again: "A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another." "By *this* shall ye know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another" The Christian world, at present, cannot stand before this high doctrine, or bear this test of discipleship. It really unchurches all christendom, for this love does not exist in the divided church, and is not exhibited among the contending sects of the christian world. But yet the christian world must come up to this very bond of fellowship, or else there can be no unity of spirit, and no hope of peace.

Love to God, and love to man, quickened in us by faith in Jesus Christ, as the Son of God, is the substantial scripture basis of discipleship towards Christ, and is the broad ground of fellowship with all the christian family, whether on earth, or in Heaven. Let all Christians take this ground, and liberal position in their intercourse with all believers of whatever name, sect, or opinion, and there would still be, doubtless, much difference of opinion in the church, but there would not be real division, or the bitterness of

controversy. There would be mutual concession and modesty, and a respect shown to every man's rights of conscience. Let us take the scriptures as the only infallible creed, and let each man interpret it as well as he can, and be respected in his honest conclusions. Let all be embraced as disciples of a common Master, who sincerely prefer the Christian name, and Christ will no longer be divided, or his seamless garment torn: for "as the body is one," says the Apostle, "and hath many members, and all the members of that one body, being many, are one body; so is Christ. For by one spirit are we all baptized into one body, whether we be Jews or Gentiles, whether we be bond or free, and have been all made to drink into *one* spirit." "*All* are the children of God by faith in Christ Jesus. For as many of you as have been baptized into Christ have put on Christ. There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor female: for ye are all one in Christ Jesus."

A deeper love and reverence for the Master and Savior would be the most effectual of all things in producing harmony among christian disciples. The spirit of Christ, and the love of Christ in the heart, would expel the spirit of bigotry and exclusiveness which now divides and embitters the christian household. When we are truly baptized into the divine and heavenly spirit of the gospel, and bathed all over with its light and grace, we are no longer narrow, bigoted, intolerant, censorious or sectarian; but our hearts go out living and warm towards all mankind, whether Jew, Greek, or Mohametan, Scythian, barbarian, bond or free, as brethren of the great human family, and towards all christian believers of every sect and name, as members of the same body, under one head; as heirs of a common hope, as children of the same merciful Father in

heaven, and as fellow-travellers to one common home, in the infinite and spiritual realm, far above and beyond these shadows of time, and these conflicts and discords of the divided and militant church.—Amen.

754

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FROM THE JUNE NUMBER BELGRAVIA MAGAZINE.

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THERE is scarcely any citizen, being free, and above the grade of an absolute pauper, who is disqualified from participating, to some extent, in the benefits of Assurance; but for want of a proper knowledge and comprehension of the subject, nourishing fruits are often allowed to rot on the branch, and fertile crops to wither on the ground.

I have not at hand the statistics of the number of persons in the United Kingdom who pay premiums upon Life Policies, or who habitually insure their property against fire. I may arbitrarily assume, however, that the aggregate number of such persons is One Million, paying large or small premiums to various Assurance and Insurance Companies. Now, it may confidently be calculated that were the doctrine and theory of Insurance—its details and mode of working, and the direct or contingent advantages it presents—better understood by the community at large, the number of insured persons might, say in the course of the next ten years, be doubled, and, at the expiration of another decade, quadrupled. Immense publicity has of late years been given to Insurance projects, good, bad, and indifferent. The community have a general and indistinct notion that all kinds of things can be insured and all kinds of contingencies provided for by paying a certain sum of money yearly or half-yearly, into an office. "They discover that not only may they insure their ships against the fury of the waves, their houses and property against the dire calamity of fire, or (still more important) make suitable provision for those dependent upon them in the event of their untimely removal by death; but that they may also secure compensation in the event of loss of sight, for broken limbs by railway mismanagement, for fractured heads by midnight bandits, the casualties of the chase, or the frightful risks of the battle-field." They may insure their crops against the devastation of hail storms; their plate-glass against the carelessness of servants, or the damage done by evil-disposed persons; their cows and horses against the ravages of disease; their ledgers against bad debts; their

house property against insolvent tenants; their race horses against infidelity of grooms; and their tills and strong boxes against the defalcations of dishonest clerks. With all this, (and although it is known that these things *can* be done), there is a deplorable amount of public ignorance as to *how* they are done and *why* they are done, and by what means a respectable Insurance Company, while offering the most liberal terms and the most substantial bonuses to its clients, may yet so conduct its operations as to make the undertaking profitable to itself. To explain the "how," the "why," and the "whereby" of Life and Fire Insurance, is the purpose of this brief essay.

Calculation as to the premiums payable by persons at different periods of life for a certain sum to be paid to their heirs or assigns on their deaths, must be based on Tables in which the averages of human life are compared and adjusted. Bills of Mortality and Parish Registers are the first basis for such calculations; and climate, with the sanitary conditions of places residence, must also be taken into consideration. Modern practice, likewise, after striking a gross average of the duration of life, proceeds minutely to fit the burden of premium to the shoulders of the person insured, by careful inquiries, not only into his actual state of health, but into his constitution, the constitution of his parents and his own personal habits and regimen of life.

"Mortality," says Dr. Southwood Smith, "is subject to a law, the operation of which is as regular as that of gravitation;" and Mr. Babbage remarks: "Nothing is more proverbially uncertain than the duration of human life when the maxim is applied to an individual; but there are few things less subject to fluctuation than the average duration of life in a multitude of individuals." These are essentially axiomatic truths, and I have quoted them in order that non-scientific persons when effecting a policy on their lives in a substantial office, may rest assured that the premiums they have to pay are rigidly based on averages, and that neither one penny more nor one penny less than their life-risk—as a life—warrants, will be charged them; and that, by contrasting such equitable rates with those of offices which profess to charge "exceptionally low premiums," in defiance of duly-tabulated averages, they may be enabled to form an estimate of the amount of confidence which a sensible person should repose in such unscrupulous bidders for public support. The average duration of human life in Great Britain at the present time is forty-one years, ranging from twenty-six in Liverpool to thirty-seven in London, and as high as forty-five in the county of Surry.

The life or Mortality Tables—every one has heard of the famous Northampton Table—are the keystone or pivot on which the whole science of Life Assurance hinges.

Mortality Tables have been supplemented by others which

have been evolved from them, called "Experience Tables." These were based on the recorded experience of seventeen well-known Life Offices, observing upon 83,905 lives. The data were collected under the superintendence of a Committee of Actuaries. These tables are beautifully graduated; and but for the subsequent publication of Dr. Farr's tables, which had the advantage of far more extended data, would probably have been the most popular Assurance "calculating machine" of the day.

The majority of the early Companies only did business in London, others confined their attentions to the Provinces; but all carried on their business more as though they were afraid of it than as though they believed in its stability. The fact was, that Assurance—even a century since—was still only half understood. But, in the mean time, the commercial fame of England had grown in astonishing ratio of increase. Material wealth had followed closely on the heels of martial victories. The ships of Britain were on every sea, her commerce in every clime. The loss of the American Colonies was compensated by the acquisition of an immense Empire in India. Obscure villages were accreting into great towns, and towns into cities. Newton-le-Willows ceased to be the commercial centre of Lancashire. A poor little port on the Mersey, half encompassed by marshes, frequented by long-legged birds, which have now become as mythical as the Dodo—a port which had once bowed humbly to Bristol, and had even been of smaller account than Gloucester—sprang up, to the astonishment of the world, to be LIVERPOOL. A petty inland town, founded on the ruins of an old Roman station—a town which the Jacobites were wont to boast was so inconsiderable that, in the rebellion of 1745, it was captured "by a Scotch sergeant and a wench"—suddenly elbowed its way to the front rank among English cities, and amidst the clanking of a thousand piston-rods, and the whirring of ten thousand spindles, proclaimed itself to be MANCHESTER. It may fairly be estimated that in the period between the accession and the death of George III., the property, the "stock," the "plant of the British Empire was, at least, increased four-fold. The development in Insurance business naturally kept pace with the increase of property requiring to be insured.

The mention of Liverpool obviously suggests the name of the almost unprecedently successful enterprise whose history is so intimately bound up with that of the maritime capital of Lancashire. Everything connected with the modern development of Liverpool has been on a gigantic scale, and the LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY has, by a parity of reasoning, often been likened to a giant; but it is but fair to observe that, if the simile holds good, the LIVERPOOL AND LONDON does not imitate the monsters of nursery legends, by eating up all the other giants, but is the rather anxious to show them how to live, and to find room and scope in the world.

The year 1836 gave birth to this now famous undertaking; and fortunately for those who have subsequently become affiliated to it, the earliest destinies of the LIVERPOOL AND LONDON were swayed by a gentleman of rare powers of mind, of singular concentration of purpose, and of almost gigantic energy. This gentleman awoke betimes to the conviction that the birth-place of the financial colossus given over to his keeping was—notwithstanding its relative splendor and local importance—only a city inhabited by a few hundred thousand persons. The whole island, in fact, could not boast of more than twenty millions; but there remained the World, and that World he was determined should be the vantage ground of his young giant. The scheme of the Liverpool, now LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, was henceforth to be addressed to hundreds of millions of people, and to owners of thousands of millions worth of the goods, the commodities, and the tenements of mankind; and it has been by the sedulous keeping in mind of the universal basis on which its transactions are planned, that the LIVERPOOL AND LONDON has continued to prosper and to increase, year by year, in astonishing progression. To the rare qualities, then, of a Managing Director whom no obstacles could deter, no difficulties daunt—who, taking the Liverpool Office as a nucleus, successfully surrounded it with wider and wider concentric circles—who began to dot the Map of the World, as the Jesuit *abbe* in the *Wandering Jew*, dotted his globe with red crosses, first with indices few and far between, but gradually till the dots formed thick clusters marking the locality of district boards and agencies—to the unparalleled foresight, sagacity, and vigor of action of this gentleman, the surprising development of the LIVERPOOL AND LONDON COMPANY, which now proudly supplants its name with that of the GLOBE, must be held to be mainly due. Few will quarrel with the style and title. Its birth-place was Liverpool. As it grew in fame and wealth, it advanced its operations to London, and its ramifications now extend over the entire globe.

The leading feature of this vast and important undertaking may be summed up in the following brief statement of facts. The LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY (of which the first formation dates so far back as 1836, and which is specially empowered by Act of Parliament) is strictly a Proprietary Institution; and by its operations, of whatsoever nature they may be, no insurer against Fire, no holder of a Policy on the life of himself or of another person, (albeit his so holding it entitles him to participation in the periodical bonuses), no purchaser or recipient of one of its annuities, is involved in the slightest liability or responsibility ordinarily accruing to partnership. The colossal capital of the Company is the most forcible guarantee for its stability. This capital amounts to Two Millions Sterling, issued and

issuable as stock not liable to further calls by the Company or the Directors thereof. Of this capital, the amount paid up is Three Hundred and Ninety Thousand pounds; but, in order to form an adequate estimate of the wealth and resources of the enterprise, it must be taken into account that the nominal capital is both morally and materially augmented by the unlimited liability of the Proprietors, and by the immense resources laid up to provide against all possible contingencies. The chief *passive* advantages offered by the Company are these:—Entire safety to the insurer through absence of liability and partnership responsibility; security of tenure and certainty of protection through an inalienable Surplus Reserve Fund of large amount; universality of scope and comprehensiveness of operation through the appointment of resident Boards in various places, exercising the fullest control over the business in their respective districts, thus securing to the inhabitants thereof all the advantages of a purely local undertaking based on the resources of a large, powerful, and flourishing enterprise established in the political and commercial capitals of the British Empire. That a Company so founded, so fenced about with safeguards and precautions, and so wisely and equitably organized, should have attracted, in a marked degree, the attention of the public, and have come to be regarded as among the first Insurance Companies in the world, is but natural; and the absence of all undue forcing of its claims to support (through a wish to achieve sudden notoriety or factitious greatness) which has marked its history, has tended to promote the quiet confidence and to inspire the implicit sense now universally felt in its management. An exceedingly acceptable expression of trust and confidence is found in the almost unprecedented measure of public support enjoyed by the LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, and the eagerness shown by the community at large to avail themselves of the facilities placed by the Company within its reach. It would be invidious to "name names"—save that perhaps of the indefatigable Managing Director in Liverpool, Mr. Swinton Boult—or a list of the names of the principal members of the Proprietary Boards both in England and abroad, might form a very *libro d'oro* eloquent of wealth, position, and influence. It may suffice, however, to mention that there are Boards in Liverpool, in London, in Manchester, in Leeds, in Sheffield, and Nottingham; in Glasgow (for Stotland generally); in Bristol (for the West of England and South Wales); in Sydney and Melbourne (for our Australian colonies); in Montreal (for Canada); and in NEW YORK (for the United States). In addition to these, the ramifications of the Company's operations are still further extended by a numerous and judiciously selected system of foreign agencies, ranging from Berlin to Bordeaux, from Hamburg to Havre, from Bombay to Batavia, from Yokohama to the Rio Grande, from Madras to Manilla, from Barbadoes to St. John's, New Brunswick, and from Cape Town to Ceylon.

There are also agencies in Oporto, Gottenburg, Calcutta, Foo Chow, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Singapore, Alexandria, Port Elizabeth, Halifax, Nova Scotia; in St. John's, Newfoundland; in Bahia and Demerara; at Kingston, Jamaica; at Pernambuco Trinidad, and Valparaiso.

From the *passive* advantages offered by the LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, the transition is easy to its *actively* beneficial features, and a succinct sketch may now expediently be given of its resources and business. In addition to the unlimited liability of upwards of one thousand proprietors, the Company possesses more than Three Millions and a Quarter Sterling of Invested Funds, consisting of paid-up Capital, Reserve Fund, Life-Insurance Reserve, and undivided profits. The Revenue of the Company is close upon One Million and a Half Sterling per annum, and in this gigantic income are included only the Fire-premiums, the Life-premiums, and the interest on the investments. So much for the resources of the Company. With regard to its business the objects pursued are: First, Insurance against loss by fire of property of every description, both at home and abroad. Next, the Company effects Insurance on lives in all their different branches, including the endowment of children and of adults, and the sale and purchase of annuities, reversions, and contingent interests. The progress of the Company in these departments of its operations, may be fairly tested by a comparison between the business done in 1836 and that transacted thirty years afterwards. In 1836 the Fire premiums amounted to 9,970*l.*, and the Life-premiums to 881*l.*, in 1866 the sum paid in Fire-premiums was 818,055*l.*, while that disbursed on Life-policies was 254,397*l.* There was a vast increase in the Fire-premiums between 1851 and 1856; and this is explained by the fact that, the Company having become in the first-named year firmly established at home, then commenced its foreign business. The Directors, however, with commendable wisdom, did not seek to establish a foreign connection until by success at home it had proved itself worthy of confidence abroad. *Chi va piano*, says the Italian proverb *va sano; e chi va sano va lontano.*

Few arguments can be proven now-a-days without frequent references to figures; but were any apology needed for still further plunging into statistics, it would be found in the fact that Life Assurance is entirely a matter of Arithmetic, and if it be not "according to Cocker," acts on a very flimsy basis indeed. The reader therefore will not think me tedious, if I again call his attention to pounds, shillings, and pence, and mention that the amount paid by the LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE COMPANY in the course of thirty years, and in satisfaction of claims under policies, exceeds Six Millions Sterling. This stupendous sum, expended in satisfaction of such demands, is the strongest evidence of the practice of the Directors in dealing with their claimants; and taken in conjunction with the surprisingly rapid growth of the

Company's business throughout the world, is much more demonstrative of the spirit in which losses are adjusted than any artfully selected and ostentatiously paraded examples of assumed liberality, the real extent of which cannot be known without a searching investigation of the subsidiary facts connected with each individual case.

In the Fire Department, the inquirer will find that the premiums are not extravagantly high. Indeed, the Directors have never advocated high rates, except to meet some temporary emergency bearing upon a particular manufacture or locality; and a desire is consistently shown to make even those subservient and ancillary to the improvement of the risk on which they are concentrated—to the mutual advantage, it logically follows, both of the Company and of the Insurer.

Our attention is now demanded by the LIFE DEPARTMENT of the LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE COMPANY, and an endeavor will be made to place before the reader, in as succinct a manner as is consistent with comprehensiveness, the principal advantages offered to those who are desirous of effecting Life Policies. Engagements which are to last a life-time—to provide for survivors, to supply means for carrying on a business, if, by the death of a partner, capital should be withdrawn to secure funds for the payment of mortgages at a fixed period or sooner, if death should intervene—ought obviously to be contracted only with Companies of whose sufficiency and permanence there can be no reasonable doubt. The extensive funds of the LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE COMPANY, and its steady growth, indicate it as among the most eligible of Life-offices with which such business can be safely transacted; while the principal of *certainty* introduced into its system of Bonus Policies naturally attracts those who wish to make adequate provision for contingencies without being dependent on the results of valuations and assessments, which they do not understand, or in which they do not care to be involved. That one man should have the entire amount of the premiums he has paid returned to his representatives in the shape of Bonuses, die when he may, and another receive less than a third of his outlay, although his policy be as old, is not calculated to relieve perplexity, or to induce confidence that "the promises of to-day will be borne out on the morrow," or that such promises may not culminate in bitter disappointment when the next Bonus is declared. These apprehensions, however, are at once and definitely removed by the system of Fixed Bonuses peculiar to the LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE COMPANY—Bonuses which are sanctioned by high authority, and have been adopted in their entirety by no other Company. Under this system there is no uncertainty as to what is promised; there is no possibility of disappointment as to what may be realized; while the Bonus being fixed, and not contingent on the fluctuations of profits, the Assured are freed under any circumstances from

liability as participators in the profits of the concern. If it be true that a leading object aimed at by Insurance Companies is to render that certain, which, without their agency, would be at the best doubtful, that Company would seem to fulfil most adequately such a purpose of its existence which places all the inducements it offers to the world on the clear basis of distinct guarantee. The first Bonus granted by this Company accrues to each Policy after Five Annual Payments of Premiums have been made; a further Bonus is conceded after the payment of ten annual premiums, and the amount then increases annually, and at each succeeding period of ten years there is a further and large augmentation. For example, a policy for 1000*l.* on the life of a person aged forty years, and on which the annual premium amounts to 32*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* will, after five annual payments of premium, represent 1040*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* After ten years' payments it will represent 1101*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*; every year thereafter the policy will be increased by 10*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* At the expiration of thirty years the sum payable at death would be raised to 1610*l.*, and so on, with an annual increase until, when forty annual payments had been made, the policy would attain its full value of 2000*l.* Let us suppose that Lord Brougham had insured his life at the age of forty for forty thousand pounds; eight years ago his heirs would have become entitled to receive eighty thousand pounds at his death, whenever that event might have happened.

The LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE COMPANY so order the issue of their Policies, that the premiums can be paid either in one sum or a limited number of payments, and on which is termed the "half-premium system," which allows one moiety of the premium to a term of seven years as a debt against the policy. Policies may also be surrendered, and the Directors, although not anxious to encourage the practice, are yet prepared to treat on liberal terms with those who desire to give up their insurances. It is likewise very important to notice that all Policies issued in the United Kingdom to persons on their own lives or on the lives of others, become, after the expiration of seven years from the date of same, absolutely INDISPUTABLE, except on the ground of fraud or unwarranted change of climate. In this traveling age, however, the Directors recognise the impossibility of keeping all their clients at home, and whole-world leave is granted on the issue of the policy, provided the assured make a declaration of the extent to which they intend to travel, and pay a premium of five shillings per cent. annually during the continuance of the license. Finally, claims under Policies are paid in thirty days after the claim itself has been admitted, being the same time as is allowed for the payment of renewal premiums.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE COMPANY also grant Annuities, and it is probable that they effect a larger number of such

contraets than any other Joint-Stoek Company. The rates are liberal, and the mode of transacting the business is devoid of unneeessary trouble or formality. Endowments for ehildren on attaining a eertain age, or for persons in advaneed years, may also be acquired; and the sale and purehase of Reversions and Contingent Interests also forms a portion of the business of the Company.

I am aware that the details whieh I have ventured to submit to the reader's notiee may not be held, at the first blush, to be quite so interesting as the eontents of a story from the *Arabian Nights' Entertainments*, or the last sensation novel. Nor is the perusal of a will in Doctors' Commons worth the shilling it eosts when the testator has not left you anything. Nor is your banker's book very good reading when you have overdrawn your account. But eircumstanees alter cases. A man will study the most eomplieated Aet of Parliament ever drawn, and with the most absorbed attention, if it contains a clause for pulling his house down. Trust deeds are not ordinarily reekoned as among the most amusing order of literature; but the Shandy's Marriage Settlement was, doubtless, in the highest degree, interesting to Mrs. Shandy. Thus, then, when a man or woman comes, as all should come, at some period or another of their lives,—

> "Whoe'er thou art, thy master see,
> Who is, or was, or is to be,"—

to ask himself or herself the imperial question, "Shall I insure my life? To what amount, and in what offiee?" the dullest and dreariest statement of facts will present more interest than the most brilliant essay of the most thrilling romance. If, in the pursuanee of his task, the writer has so sueeeeded in marshaling his facts that they have eome clearly, in natural sequenee, and divested of needless digressions and refleetions, to the eomprehension of his readers, he will have been very amply repaid indeed for his labors.

TABLE OF THE PROGRESS OF THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Year.	FIRE DEPARTMENT.		CAPITAL AND RESERVED FUND.			LIFE DEPARTMENT.		Age of Company.
	Amount of Premiums.	Amount of Losses.	Amount of each year's Dividend.	Capital on which Dividend was paid.	Accumulated Funds each year.	Amount of Premiums.	Amount of Claims.	
1836	$49,852	$5,396	$.....	$.....	$47,094	$4,405	$.....	1st Yr
1838	82,703	117,913	17,359	347,187	46,561	11,983	7,500	3d "
1840	103,489	9,441	17,359	347,187	191,564	13,344	19,500	5th "
1842	119 027	232,603	16,903	338,062	140,766	15,813	18,499	7th "
1844	281,196	70,251	59,653	397,682	575,303	19,086	1,000	9th "
1846	238,815	124,332	226,352	930,462	877,367	80,831	23.500	11th "
1848	177,364	40.847	165,804	940,237	988,636	105,993	45,309	13th "
1850	214,641	37,075	124,173	942,737	1,135,767	127,339	30,392	15th "
1852	493,273	295,455	175,628	990,362	1,790,766	253,999	98,180	17th "
1854	730,483	470,889	192,292	842,790	2,419,015	285,566	97,229	19th "
1856	1,111,397	541,533	241,074	875,040	3,230,267	363,908	144,276	21st "
1858	1,380,291	951,863	279,806	943.510	4,839,858	607,057	260,302	23d "
1860	1,568,628	1,129,161	281,067	944,510	5,354,620	658,607	380,146	25th "
1862	2,180,327	1,408,152	282,494	946,010	6,143,032	693,515	340,908	27th "
1864	3,713,370	2,617,295	783,500	1,958,760	13,138,150	1,181,215	715,985	29th "
1866	4,090,275	3,140,760	391,750	1,958,760	14,212,910	1,271,985	941,775	31st "
1867	4,184,080	2,492,405	587,625	1,958,760	15,046,265	1,295,195	852,320	32d "

ALL THE ABOVE SUMS ARE GOLD!

The Total Amount of Losses Paid by the Company Exceeds Thirty Millions of Dollars.

THE

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, Surplus and Reserved Funds, - (Gold,) $17,005,026
Daily Cash Receipts, (Gold) - - - over $20,000
Assets in the United States - - - over $2,000,000

Fire Insurance effected on favorable terms.

Shareholders personally responsible for the Company. All Directors must be Shareholders.

DIRECTORS IN NEW YORK:

FRANCIS COTTENET, Esq., *Chairman.*
HENRY GRINNELL, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

JOSEPH GAILLARD, Jr., Esq.,
ALEX. HAMILTON, Jr., Esq.,
WILLIAM F. CARY, Jr., Esq.,
ROB'T. C. FERGUSSON, Esq.

ALFRED PELL, Esq., *Resident Manager.*
ALFRED PELL, Jr., Esq., *Resident Secretary.*

SAN FRANCISCO:

WM. B. JOHNSTON, Agent,

412 Montgomery Street.

REPORTS

OF THE

TREASURER AND SECRETARY

OF THE

Soldiers' Relief Fund Committee

OF SAN FRANCISCO

TO THE

CALIFORNIA BRANCH

OF THE

United States Sanitary Commission,

WITH A SUPPLEMENT

CONTAINING THE

RECEIPTS BY REV. H. W. BELLOWS, D. D.

DURING HIS RESIDENCE IN SAN FRANCISCO;

ALSO,

FINAL REPORT OF THE CALIFORNIA BRANCH.

SAN FRANCISCO:
WADE & CO., STEAM BOOK AND GENERAL JOB PRINTERS,
411 Clay and 412 Commercial Streets.
1866.

CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY

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1865.

CONTENTS.

PAGE.

Introductory 7

Contributions by Counties 9

Recapitulation by Counties 33

Total of Receipts 34

Recapitulation of Disbursements 34

Supplement, containing Dr. Bellows' Receipts 35

Secretary's Report 43

INTRODUCTORY.

The occasion of a reörganization of the committee selected in this city, more than two years ago, for the collection and remittance of the charities of the people for the aid of sick and wounded soldiers, and the end of its existence as a merely local organization, seemed a proper time for them to prepare and publish an account of the moneys so received, with a statement of the entire action of the committee. They therefore offer herein a detailed account of all the moneys of which the generous people of this coast has made them the Trustees, and of the manner in which they have fulfilled that trust.

Following the account of the Treasurer, Jas. Otis, is the report of the Secretary, A. L. Tubbs, giving a history of the movement up to the formation of "The California Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission," August 11th, 1864.

During the residence of Dr. Bellows in this State, he was the constant recipient of contributions to the Sanitary Fund from various portions of this State and the adjoining States and Territories, and the Sandwich Islands. In the pressure of engagements up to the hour of his departure for the East, he was unable to make

any public acknowledgment of the receipts in a detailed statement. From memoranda which he left, a full and complete list of all the donations received from the date of his arrival in San Francisco, April 31st, to that of his departure, September 23d, 1864, has been prepared, and appears as a supplement following the Treasurer's Report.

This pamphlet does not contain a complete statement of all the moneys contributed to the Sanitary Fund during the existence of this committee by the people of the Pacific Coast, or even of this State. Committees have also existed in other communities, through whom large donations have been made for the same charitable object. In this connection may be mentioned the committees formed in Nevada and Oregon, and those having their headquarters at Sacramento, Stockton and Marysville, in this State.

The committee take this opportunity to make public acknowledgment of their obligations to Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., who conveyed, free of expense, almost daily, contributions from various portions of the Pacific Coast to the Sanitary Fund, through the medium of this committee, and to the loyal press of this coast, for their cordial espousal of the cause of the suffering soldier.

CONTRIBUTIONS

TO THE

United States Sanitary Fund,

RECEIVED BY THE

SOLDIER'S' RELIEF FUND COMMITTEE,

OF SAN FRANCISCO,

From September 13, 1862, to August 13, 1864.

		CURRENCY.	COIN.
	ALAMEDA COUNTY.		
1862.	Nov. 22. Sunday School		$ 10 ..
1863.	Sept. 11. Polls		176 25
	ALVARADO.		
1864.	July 6. Ladies' Dinner and Flag Presentation to Alvarado Guards		350 ..
	July 16. Monitor Precinct		52 ..
	BROOKLYN.		
1862.	Dec. 11. Public School		6 ..
1864.	Mar. 27. Ladies' Fair		460 ..
	HAYWARD'S.		
1864.	Jan'y 2.		27 50
	MOUNT EDEN.		
1863.	Sept. 11. Polls		213 95
	MONONA FLAT.		
1862.	Oct. 23.		100 ..
	OAKLAND.		
1863.	Sept. 4. Polls		300 50
1864.	Feb. 19.	$25 00	234 ..

			CURRENCY.	COIN.
	SAN LEANDRO.			
1863.	Sept. 22.	A. M. Church		$ 14 10
	Dec. 19.	Do.	$ 25 ..	
1864.	March 1.	Do.		20 ..
	" 24.	Do.		10 ..
	May 14.		10 ..	
	July 2.	A. M. Church	10 ..	
	" 6.	Picnic	28 ..	74 50
	Aug. 2.		2 ..	
	" 13.	A. M. Church	10 ..	
	COUNTY AT LARGE..			
1862.	Nov. 10.			7,885 95
	Dec. 30.	By S. S. Huff	20 ..	435
1863.	April 11.	Do.	140 ..	320 50
1864.	Feb. 25.	Do.		28
		Total	$270 ..	10718 25

AMADOR COUNTY.

	DRYTOWN.			
1862.	Dec. 17.			$249 50
	FIDDLETOWN.			
1863.	Dec. 15.	Ladies		16 50
	IONE VALLEY.			
1862.	Oct. 20.			328 60
	Nov. 12.			68 25
	Dec. 11.			75 ..
1863.	Dec. 2.			6 37
	JACKSON.			
1863.	Nov. 24.			5 ..
	Dec. 3.			170 ..
	MARKLEEVILLE.			
1864.	June 14.	Ladies' Festival		270 50
	SUTTER CREEK.			
1862.	Oct. 29.			2076 50
	Dec. 17.			150 ..
1863.	April 24.			160 30
	VOLCANO.			
1862.	Oct. 21.	Hook and Ladder Co.	$ 10 ..	15 ..
	Nov. 3.			300 ..
1863.	March 4.	Ball, Volcano Blues		102 50
		Total	$10 ..	$3994 02

		CURRENCY.	COIN.
	BUTTE COUNTY.		
	BUTTE VALLEY.		
1863.	Sept. 16. Polls		$ 74 ..
	CHEROKEE.		
1863.	Sept. 14. Polls		33 ..
	CHICO.		
1863.	Oct. 23. Polls		66 40
	FORBESTOWN.		
1862.	Dec. 16.	$200 ..	250 ..
1864.	May 20.		329 ..
	MORRIS RAVINE.		
1863.	Feb. 5.		108 ..
	OROVILLE.		
1862.	Dec. 3.		584 50
1863.	Feb. 5.	80 ..	84 ..
	May 20.		50 ..
	Aug. 8.	64 ..	70 ..
	Aug. 12.	1 ..	158 50
	Sept. 7.		431 75
	Dec. 1.	5 ..	272 80
1864.	Feb. 2.		72 ..
	COUNTY AT LARGE.		
1863.	Sept. 14. Various Polls		257 ..
	Total	$350 ..	$2840 95
	CALAVERAS COUNTY.		
	ANGEL'S CAMP.		
1863.	Sept. 4. Polls		$ 65 10
	CAMANCHE.		
1863.	Nov. 5.		11 10
	CAMPO SECO.		
1862.	Oct. 20.	$ 15 ..	535 ..
	Dec. 11.		15 ..
1863.	Sept. 5. Polls		69 10
	Oct. 26. Polls		27 ..
	Nov. 27.		100 ..

		CURRENCY.	COIN.
	CHILI.		
1862.	Oct. 23.		$100 50
	Nov. 7.		144 ..
	COPPEROPOLIS.		
1862.	Oct. 8.		520 ..
	Oct. 25.		313 50
	Dec. 17.		220 ..
1863.	Feb. 25.		15 ..
	Sept. 7. Polls		128 ..
	Oct. 26. Polls		6 25
	Dec. 9.		303 ..
	JENNY LIND.		
1862.	Nov. 10.		125 ..
1863.	Jan. 21.	$ 20 ..	7 50
	MOKELUMNE HILL.		
1862.	Oct. 23.		117 ..
	Dec. 16.	50 ..	950 ..
	Dec. 17.		35 ..
	Dec. 17. Calaveras River District.		30 ..
1863.	Sept. 17. Polls		304 80
	MURPHY'S.		
1863.	Sept 16. Polls		59 50
1864.	June 8.		154 ..
	July 9. Ball and Supper		541 25
	ROBINSON'S FERRY.		
1863.	July 6.		282 ..
	Sept. 16. Polls		15 35
	SAN ANDREAS AND GREASERTOWN.		
1862.	Sept. 22.		404 ..
	Oct. 9.		1000 ..
	Oct. 20.		87 ..
	Nov. 12.		80 ..
	Dec. 10.		431 ..
1863.	Sept. 17. Polls 5th & 10th townships		246 ..
	Dec. 2.		22 ..
	SIX MILE BAR.		
1863.	Sept. 10. Polls 8th township		10 ..
	VALLECITO.		
1862.	Oct. 10.		403 50
1863.	Sept. 8. Polls		55 50
	Total	$85 ..	$7932 95

			CURRENCY.	COIN.
	COLUSA COUNTY.			
	COLUSA.			
1863.	Oct. 2.	Polls		$$43 75
	PRINCETON.			
1863.	Oct. 20.	Polls		79 ..
	COUNTY AT LARGE.			
1863.	Jan. 8.			275 ..
		Total		$397 75
	CONTRA COSTA COUNTY.			
	ALAMO.			
1863.	Sept. 5.	Polls		$14 ..
	ANTIOCH.			
1863.	Sept. 4.	Polls	$ 10 ..	29 60
	Sept. 9.	Union man's bet		5 ..
	CLAYTON.			
1863.	Sept. 4.	Polls	2 ..	125 05
	Oct. 26.	Polls		15 ..
1864.	Mch. 31.	Union League	5 ..	33 60
	June 4.	Do.		29 ..
	MARTINEZ.			
1863.	Sept. 5.	Polls	1 ..	45 75
	Oct. 26.	Polls, Pinole precinct		20 ..
1864.	June 8.		5 ..	
	PACHECO.			
1862.	Sept. 20.			100 ..
1863.	Sept. 4.	Polls		108 50
1864.	April 1.			105 ..
	SAN PABLO.			
1863.	Sept. 4.		13 ..	160 35
	SOMERSVILLE			
1863.	Sept. 7.	Polls		105 ..
	Dec. 19.			160 ..
	WALNUT CREEK.			
1864.	Jan. 11.			46 50

		CURRENCY.	COIN.
	COUNTY AT LARGE.		
1862.	Oct. 29.		$1282 50
1863.	Feb. 17. By O. C. Coffin	$565 ..	207 ..
	April 28. Do.		325 ..
	Total	$601 ..	$2916 85

DEL NORTE COUNTY.

	CRESCENT CITY.		
1864.	May 7. Volunteers	$ 30 ..	
	HAPPY CAMP.		
1862.	Dec. 16.		$195 ..
	COUNTY AT LARGE.		
1862.	Oct. 29.		936 ..
1863.	Oct. 28.	15 ..	138 60
	Dec. 22.	58 ..	49 ..
	Total	$103 ..	$1318 60

EL DORADO COUNTY.

	COLOMA.		
1862.	Nov. 13.	$ 15 ..	$1031 50
1863.	Sept. 8. Polls		11 ..
	EL DORADO.		
1862.	Oct. 29.		541 75
	Nov. 20.	5 ..	60 ..
	Nov. 20. Spanish Camp, &c.		179 50
1863.	Jan. 13.		10 ..
	March 5. Spanish Camp		48 ..
	FAIRPLAY.		
1862.	Nov. 20.		107 50
	GEORGETOWN.		
1862.	Sept. 23.		200 ..
	Nov. 3.		90 50
1863.	Sept. 5. Polls		62 ..
	Sept. 5. Polls, Volcanoville		50 ..
1864.	March 2. Ladies		300 75
	GREENWOOD.		
1862.	Nov. 7.		105 ..
	Nov. 8.		167 50

		CURRENCY.	COIN.
	KELSEY.		
1862.	Dec. 4.		$400 ..
	NEWTOWN.		
1863.	Jan. 14.	$ 30 ..	83 75
	PILOT HILL (CENTREVILLE).		
1862.	Nov. 13.		202 75
1863.	Sept. 4. Polls		23 ..
	PLACERVILLE.		
1862.	Oct. 20.		3517 70
	Nov. 20.	680 ..	1251 80
	Nov. 20. P. & Sac. Road		172 50
1863.	Jan. 14.	395 ..	115 50
	Jan. 14. Pleasant Valley		90 ...
	April 28.	145 ..	10 ..
	Sept. 11. Polls, Upper Placerville		112 25
	Sept. 17. Various Polls	113 ..	84 50
	Nov. 30.		59 25
1864.	Jan. 21. Ladies' Festival	13 ..	1462 25
	RED HILL.		
1862.	Oct. 16.		158 50
1864.	Jan. 28.		70 ..
	STRAWBERRY VALLEY.		
1863.	June 13.		108 ..
	UNIONTOWN.		
1862.	Oct. 17.		1000 ..
	Total	$1396 ..	11886 75

HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

	ARCATA.		
1863.	Feb. 5.		$269 50
1864.	July 25. Festival, July 4th	$456 ..	
	EUREKA.		
1862.	Dec. 6.		200 ..
1863.	Feb. 5.		5478 50
	Oct. 5. Polls	4 ..	10 ..
1864.	Feb. 24.		1164 60
	Total	$460 ..	$7122 60

		CURRENCY.	COIN.
KLAMATH COUNTY.			
	FORKS OF SALMON.		
1863.	May 20. (Via Yreka)		$ 43 50
LOS ANGELES COUNTY.			
	FORT TEJON.		
1863.	Oct. 31.	$ 15 ..	
	LOS ANGELES.		
1862.	Oct. 7.	380 ..	$118 ..
1863.	June 17.	80 ..	20 ..
	NEW SAN PEDRO (WILMINGTON).		
1863.	Jan. 16.	695 ..	1 ..
	Total	$1170 ..	$139 ..
MARIN COUNTY.			
	BOLINAS.		
1863.	Sept. 4. Polls		$ 7 ..
	SAN QUENTIN.		
1863.	Dec. 8. Attaches State Prison	$406 ..	
1864.	July 6.	1330 ..	
	TOMALES.		
1864.	Jan. 30.		40 ..
	Total	$1736 ..	$47 ..
MARIPOSA COUNTY.			
	BEAR VALLEY.		
1863.	Oct. 10. Polls		$ 31 55
	COULTERVILLE.		
1863.	July 8.	$ 27 ..	243 50
	Sept. 8.		32 ..
	MARIPOSA.		
1862.	Nov. 22.		137 ..
1864.	Feb. 12.	40 ..	1254 ..

		CURRENCY.	COIN.
	MARIPOSA ESTATE.		
1864.	April 6.		1666 50
	COUNTY AT LARGE.		
1862.	Oct. 22.		749 50
	Total	$67 ..	$4114 05

MENDOCINO COUNTY.

	NOYO MILLS.		
1863.	May 2.		$472 50
	UKIAH.		
1862.	Nov. 3.		115 ..
	COUNTY AT LARGE.		
1862.	Oct. 20.		1588 50
1864.	Jan. 18. Ladies' Fair		310 ..
	Total		$2486 ..

MONTEREY COUNTY.

	MONTEREY.		
1863.	Sept. 16. Polls		$ 17 75
	NATIVIDAD.		
1863.	Oct. 27. Polls	$ 5 ..	
	SAN JUAN.		
1863.	Jan. 22. By Flint, Bixby & Co.	350 ..	112 50
	Oct. 24. Polls		26 15
	COUNTY AT LARGE.		
1864.	June 1.	490 ..	41 50
	July 8.	21 ..	24 50
	Total	$866 ..	$222 40

NAPA COUNTY.

	NAPA CITY.		
1862.	Oct. 20.		$1500 ..
1863.	Sept. 19. Polls, &c	$165 ..	210 17
	Nov. 28. Thanksgiving		50 ..
	Total	$165 ..	$1760 17

NEVADA COUNTY.

		CURRENCY.	COIN.
	BRIDGEPORT.		
1864.	July 12. Festival, July 4th		$1000 ..
	BIRCHVILLE.		
1862.	Nov. 24.		700 ..
1863.	Jan. 15. Ladies		140 ..
	May 11. Ladies		60 ..
	CHALK BLUFF.		
1862.	Nov. 8.		127 50
	FRENCH CORRAL.		
1863.	Sept. 21. Polls		106 50
	GRASS VALLEY.		
1862.	Nov. 12.		5200 ..
1863.	April 1.		237 75
	Dec. 9.		50 ..
1864.	May 10.		78 ..
	July 16. Ball, July 4th		660 ..
	MOORE'S FLAT.		
1864.	May 26.		87 50
	NEVADA CITY.		
1863.	Feb. 25.		1305 25
1864.	Jan. 15. Colored persons and others		99 25
	Mch. 24.		100 ..
	May 24.	$ 3 ..	1597 ..
	May 24. Colored persons		60 ..
	NORTH SAN JUAN.		
1862.	Sept. 23.		242 ..
	Dec. 6.		750 50
	Dec. 6. Lodge No. 67, I. O. O. F.		50 ..
	Dec. 12. Manzanita Lodge, F.A.M.		50 ..
1863.	Sept. 10. Polls		100 ..
	Nov. 24. Social Circle		100 ..
	Nov. 30. Thanksgiving, M. E. Ch.		250 ..
	Dec. 4. Thanksgiving Ball	5 ..	308 61
	Dec. 21.		1208 50
	RED DOG.		
1862.	Oct. 22.		520 ..
	SWEETLAND.		
1863.	Jan. 21.		186 ..

			CURRENCY.	COIN.
	YOU BET.			
1862.	Dec. 3.			227 25
	COUNTY AT LARGE.			
1863.	Sept. 21.	Various Polls	6 ..	522 35
		Total	$14 ..	16123 96

PLACER COUNTY.

	AUBURN.			
1862.	Dec. 2.	Currency draft	$1270 12	
1863.	Sept. 10.			$121 70
	Oct. 5.	Polls		75 ..
	AUBURN STATION.			
1863.	Feb. 10.			40 ..
	DUTCH FLAT.			
1862.	Oct. 27.			1035 ..
	Nov. 24.			130 ..
1863.	March 7.			7 50
	May 18.			876 50
1864.	May 14.	Polls, Sept. 1863		112 ..
	GOLD RUN (MOUNTAIN SPRINGS).			
1862.	Nov. 12.	Relief Society	5 ..	108 50
	Dec. 12.	Do.		75 ..
1863.	Jan. 17.	Do.		65 50
	Feb. 16.	Do.		44 ..
	May 11.	Do.		148 50
	Nov. 25.	Do.		30 ...
	ILLINOISTOWN.			
1863.	Nov. 16.			5 90
	IOWA HILL.			
1862.	Oct. 10.			250 ..
	Dec. 20.			125 ..
1864.	Mch. 17.	Ladies' Festival		524 75
	LINCOLN.			
1863.	Sept. 5.	Polls		25 ..
	Oct. 27.			70 ..
	MICHIGAN BLUFF.			
1862.	Oct. 29.			844 25
	Nov. 29.			133 25
1863.	Feb. 20.	Bath		140 ..

			CURRENCY.	COIN.
	MICHIGAN BLUFF (Continued).			
1864.	Feb. 1.	Last Chance		20 ..
	March 2.	Do.		50 ..
	April 12.	Do.		43 ..
	May 10.	Do.		42 ..
	June 14.	Do.		28 ..
	July 20.	Do.		33 ..
	TODD'S VALLEY (KNOXVILLE).			
1864.	June 14.	Miners' Meeting		50 25
		Total	$1275 12	$5253 60

PLUMAS COUNTY.

	MARION FLAT (LONGVILLE).			
1864.	Mch. 27	Gold dust, value		$135 ..
	NELSON POINT.			
1862.	Oct. 29.			268 ..
1863.	Sept. 11.			50 ..
	QUINCY.			
1862.	Nov. 22.	17 oz. gold dust		297 50
1863.	Sept. 26.	Polls		100 ..
1864.	June 11.		$ 12 ..	242 ..
	SPANISH RANCH.			
1863.	Dec. 10.			105 ..
	TAYLORVILLE.			
1863.	Sept. 21.	Polls		36 ..
		Total	$12 ..	$1233 50

SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

	FOLSOM.			
1862.	Oct. 29		$300 ..	$1200 ..
	Nov. 11		10 ..	165 ..
	Dec. 19			15 ..
1863.	Jan. 30			10 ..
	Sept. 7	Polls		130 ..
	Oct. 23	Polls		41 50
1862.	Nov. 11	Natoma W. & M. Co		50 ..
	Dec. 19	Do.		50 ..
1863.	Jan. 30	Do.	50 ..	
	March 20	Do.	15 ..	85 ..

			CURRENCY.	COIN.
	FOLSOM (Continued).			
	June 4	Natoma W. & M. Co.....	$100 ..	
	Sept. 29	Do.	200 ..	
	Dec. 22	Do.	150 ..	
1864.	March 2	Do.	100 ..	
	June 29	Do.	200 ..	
	MICHIGAN BAR.			
1863.	Sept. 15	Polls		$ 30 ..
	Sept. 15	Polls, Cook's Bar		13 75
	MORMON ISLAND.			
1862.	Dec. 10	....		91 ..
	ONISBO.			
1863.	Sept. 8	Polls		34 20
	SACRAMENTO CITY.			
1863.	March 21	Members of State Legislature		655 ..
	March 21	Nevada Hose Co.....		25 ..
	May 11	Do.		25 ..
	Sept. 4	Polls		860 85
	Oct. 14	Polls		221 60
	Nov. 28	Cong. Ch. Thanksgiving.		114 75
	Dec. 1	Grace Church.....		100 ..
	Dec. 15	African E. Church		15 ..
	VIOLA.			
1862.	Nov. 24	.....		5 ..
	WALNUT GROVE.			
1862.	Oct. 29	.....		500 ..
1863.	Sept. 4	Polls		41 ..
1864.	Feb. 11	.....		42 50
		Total.....	$1125 ..	$4521 15

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

1864.	May 16	Union League	$360 ..	

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

1864.	Jan. 5	Geo. McKinstry, Jr.....		$ 25 ..

			CURRUNCY.	COIN.
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.				
	STOCKTON.			
1864.	Feb. 18	Colored persons.....		$ 10 ..
	May 14	Polls	$ 9 ..	131 50
	COUNTY AT LARGE.			
1863.	Sept. 9	By T. R. Anthony	95 ..	26 ..
	Sept. 9	By C. O. Burton.....	189 ..	423 75
	Oct. 27	Do. Polls ...	563 ..	10 70
		Total.....	$856 ..	$601 95
SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.				
	PURISSIMA.			
1863.	Sept. 5	Polls		$ 21 05
	COUNTY AT LARGE.			
1862.	Dec. 2	By Alex. Murray		524 ..
		Total.....		$545 05
SAN MATEO COUNTY.				
	REDWOOD CITY.			
1863.	Sept. 5	Polls		$101 95
	Nov. 23	Polls		20 80
	SEARSVILLE.			
1862.	Nov. 1	.....		72 50
	WOODSIDE.			
1862.	Nov. 12	.....	$100 ..	256 ...
1863.	Sept. 5	Polls		59 60
	Dec. 24	Post Master		33 ..
		Total.....	$100 ..	$543 85
SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.				
1864.	Aug. 9	By Henry Carnes.....		$ 81 ..

			CURRENCY.	COIN.
SANTA CLARA COUNTY.				
	ALVISO.			
1863.	Sept. 4	Polls		$ 35 ..
	GILROY.			
1863.	Sept. 4	Polls		8 50
	MAYFIELD.			
1863.	Sept. 4	Polls		27 25
	MOUNTAIN VIEW.			
1862.	Oct. 23	Ball, Oct. 17		175 ..
	Oct. 23	Contributions		45 ..
	SAN JOSE.			
1863.	Oct. 22	Polls		160 55
	Nov. 28	Rev. O. B. Stone's Church	$ 20 ..	68 ..
1864.	Aug. 6	School House Party		30 ..
	SANTA CLARA.			
1863.	Aug. 10	M. E. Church		39 90
	Sept. 5	Polls		120 ..
1864	Feb. 12			170 ..
	COUNTY AT LARGE.			
1862.	Nov. 20	By Elliott Reed	540 ..	6466 85
1863.	Jan. 21	Do.	120 ..	945 ..
	Sept. 14	Do.	90 ..	136 75
1864.	July 23	Do.	220 ..	195 ..
		Total	$990 ..	$8622 80
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.				
	PESCADERO.			
1863.	Jan. 7			$110 ..
	March 19			17 50
	SANTA CRUZ.			
1863.	May 11	Charade Party		200 ..
	Sept. 4	Polls		90 10
	SOQUEL.			
1863.	Sept. 14	Polls		9 ..
	WATSONVILLE.			
1862.	Oct. 10	Pajaro Relief Fund Ass'n		2000 ..
	Nov. 12	Do.		500 ..
1863.	Sept. 9	Polls	$ 65 ..	20 ..

			CURRENCY.	COIN.
	COUNTY AT LARGE.			
1862.	Nov. 20		$520 ..	$1380 ..
	Total		$585 ..	$4326 60

SHASTA COUNTY.

1862.	Oct. 2	By Felix Tracy		1000 ..
	Oct. 20	Do.		500 ..
	Nov. 1	Do.		401 ..
1863.	Sept. 15	Do.		118 50
	Dec. 12	Do.		190 25
				$2209 75

Of this amount there was contributed by—

Churntown	$92 50
French Gulch	173 00
Furman's Mill	20 00
Horsetown	16 75
Millville	202 50
Shasta, &c.	1,512 50
Whiskey Creek	192 50
Total	$2,209 75

1864.	March 1	Ladies' County Ball		938 62
		Total		$3148 37

SIERRA COUNTY.

	ALLEGHANY AND CUMBERLAND.			
1862.	Dec. 3			$518 50
	COLD CANON.			
1862.	Nov. 8			320 50
	DOWNIEVILLE.			
1863.	June 27			50 ..
	Nov. 20	Polls		36 ..
	FOREST CITY.			
1862.	Dec. 3			200 ..
	GOODYEAR'S BAR.			
1862.	Dec. 18			132 ..
	LA PORTE.			
1863.	May 11			185 ..
	July 13			180 ..
	Nov. 18			71 ..

			CURRENCY.	COIN.
	PORT WINE.			
1863.	May 9			$366 ..
	SIERRA VALLEY.			
1863.	Jan. 9			128 50
	COUNTY AT LARGE.			
1862.	Nov. 11			2924 75
1863.	Oct. 5			915 80
		Total		$6028 05

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

1862.	Oct. 22	By E. Wadsworth			$4000 ..
	Nov. 4	Do.			1500 ..
	Dec. 1	Do.		$ 40 ..	768 50
1863.	Feb. 25	Do.			77 50
	May 20	Do.			67 50
	Sept. 1	Do.		20 ..	53 30
	Sept 14	Do.			180 38
1864.	Mch. 8	Do.		20 ..	1324 75
	April13	Do.		35 ..	540 ..
	July 13	Do.		60 ..	847 20
		Total		$175 ..	$9359 13

SOLANO COUNTY.

	BENICIA.			
1862.	Dec. 20		$860 ..	$1140 ..
1863.	Jan. 5		600 ..	285 50
	Sept. 8	Polls	45 ..	155 40
	Dec. 15	St. Paul's Church	8 ..	117 ..
1864.	May 27		116 ..	
	DENVERTON.			
1863.	Mch. 19			35 ..
	Sept. 11			85 ..
	MAINE PRAIRIE.			
1862.	Nov. 22		25 ..	162 ..
1863.	Sept. 11	Polls		33 25
	Sept. 23			42 25
	RIO VISTA.			
1863.	Jan. 20			34 50
	Sept. 11	Polls		20 ..

			CURRENCY,	COIN.
	SUISUN CITY.			
1862.	Oct. 1			555 ..
	Nov. 20		215 ..	169 ..
1863.	July 30	Union Convention	15 ..	65 75
	Sept. 11	Polls	11 ..	108 50
	Dec. 17		150 ..	
1864.	Mch. 24		3 ..	19 80
	TREMONT.			
1863.	Sept. 11	Polls, No. 2		17 45
	Nov. 7	Polls, No. 1		20 ..
	VACAVILLE.			
1863.	Sept. 11	Polls		4 25
	VALLEJO.			
1862.	Oct. 15	Hook and Ladder Co.		100 ..
	Oct. 29	Navy Yard		1740 ..
	Dec. 26	Navy Yard, Journeymen Painters	60 ..	43 50
1863.	Sept. 4	Polls	17 ..	83 45
		Total	$2125 ..	$5036 60

SONOMA COUNTY.

	BLOOMFIELD.			
1863.	Feb. 26			338 50
1864.	Jan. 13			626 75
	BODEGA.			
1862.	Dec. 17			122 ..
1863.	March 2			10 ..
	CLOVERDALE.			
1863.	Sept. 14	Polls		20 ..
	GEYSERVILLE.			
1862.	Oct. 29			16 ..
	Oct. 30			11 ..
1864.	Jan. 20		5 ..	
	July 2			5 ..
	HEALDSBURG.			
1863.	Dec. 7	Ladies		520 50
1864.	June 25			1 25
	Aug. 9	R. Hertel, to date		110 ..

		CURRENCY,	COIN.
	PETALUMA.		
1862.	Oct. 25		$2000 ..
1863.	April 9		37 ..
	Nov. 28 Promenade Concert		252 50
	Dec. 1 Union Meeting		130 ..
	SANTA ROSA.		
1864.	April 20	$ 10 ..	
	July 25 "Growlers."		28 25
	SONOMA.		
1862.	Nov. 24		108 50
1863.	Sept. 4 Polls		22 ..
	Total	$15 ..	$4359 25

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

	KNIGHT'S FERRY.		
1862.	Oct. 29		$525 75
1863.	Aug. 22	$ 10 ..	13 50
	Sept. 10 Polls		41 20
	Dec. 16 Polls, various		9 20
1864.	Jan. 20	25 ..	319 ..
	June 16		10 ..
	LA GRANGE.		
1863.	Sept. 22		13 ..
	Total	$35 ..	$931 65

SUTTER COUNTY.

	MAYES' PRECINCT.		
1862.	Nov. 15		$200 ..
	WEST BUTTE PRECINCT.		
1863.	Oct. 12 Polls		28 ..
	YUBA CITY.		
1863.	Jan. 1	$ 25 ..	375 ..
	COUNTY AT LARGE.		
1863.	Feb. 26		600 ..
	Total	$25 00	$1203 ..

		CURRENCY.	COIN.
	TEHAMA COUNTY.		
	RED BLUFF.		
1862.	Oct. 10	320 ..	780 25
	TEHAMA.		
1862.	Nov. 15		64 50
1863.	Sept. 7 Polls		81 ..
	Oct. 27 Polls		18 25
	Total	$320 ..	$944 ..
	TRINITY COUNTY.		
	DOUGLAS CITY.		
1862.	Oct. 25		300 ..
1863.	Dec. 4		32 ..
	TRINITY CENTRE.		
1864.	Feb. 12		72 50
	WEAVERVILLE.		
1862.	Oct. 27		2108 ..
1863.	Sept. 15 Polls		53 ..
	Nov. 7		86 75
	COUNTY AT LARGE.		
1862.	Dec. 6		268 62
1863.	Jan. 8		136 ..
	Total		$3056 87
	TULARE COUNTY.		
	COSO MINING DISTRICT.		
1864.	Jan. 7 Miners, Josephine Co.		130 ..
	RUSS MINING DISTRICT.		
1863.	April 2 Miners		172 50
	VISALIA.		
1862.	Oct. 27		175 ..
1863.	Jan. 8	105 ..	95 ..
	Oct. 8	145 ..	127 75
1864.	April 1 Ladies, Jan. 15th	30 ..	
	Total	$280 ..	$700 25

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

			CURRENCY.	COIN.
		BIG OAK FLAT.		
1864.	June 30	Estate of Peter Stemmer.	$100 ..	
		CHINESE CAMP.		
1863.	Sept. 5	Polls		$ 22 10
		COLUMBIA.		
1862.	Oct. 17			417 ..
	Nov. 13			420 ..
	Dec. 16			425 ..
1863.	Jan. 14	Tuolumne Engine Co.		110 ..
	Jan. 14			425 ..
	Feb. 28			300 ..
	April 3			300 ..
	April 24			300 ..
	May 27			300 ..
	June 25			300 ..
	July 30			266 ..
	Sept. 2			171 ..
	Oct. 6			174 ..
	Oct. 8	Polls		70 25
	Nov. 9			247 ..
	Dec. 7			104 ..
1864.	Jan. 7			100 ..
	Feb. 12			81 50
	April 5			80 ..
	May 16			70 ..
	June 22			101 ..
	July 20			62 50
	July 30			266 ..
1863.	April 13	Turner, Hurd & Co., 3 mos.		36 ..
		GAROTTE.		
1862.	Oct. 25			50 ..
		JAMESTOWN.		
1862.	Nov. 28			100 ..
		MONTEZUMA.		
1862.	Nov. 28			500 ...
		SHAW'S FLAT.		
1862.	Nov. 22			50 ..
1863.	Sept. 19	Polls		26 ..
		SONORA.		
1862.	Nov. 10		50 ..	1066 75
1863.	Sept. 19	Polls		72 ..
1864.	July 26			30 ..

		CURRENCY.	COIN.
	SUGAR PINE PRECINCT.		
1862.	Oct. 8		$969 ..
	COUNTY AT LARGE.		
1862.	Oct. 29 John Sanborn		1000 ..
1864.	Jan. 26 Do. to date		700 ..
	Total	$150 ..	$9712 10

YOLO COUNTY.

	CACHEVILLE.		
1862.	Dec. 17		$ 35 ..
	JOSEPH'S PRECINCT.		
1863.	Sept. 5 Polls		36 50
	Total		$ 71 50

YUBA COUNTY.

	FREEMAN'S CROSSING.		
1864.	Sept. 10		$ 25 75
	MARYSVILLE.		
1863.	Sept. 19 Ladies' Lint Association..	$ 40 ..	110 ..
1864.	April 2 Polls		100 ..
	COUNTY AT LARGE.		
1863.	Sept. 19 Various Polls		941 49
	Nov. 11	10 ..	274 50
	Total	$50 ..	$1451 74

NEVADA TERRITORY.

	AURORA.		
1862.	Nov. 24		$ 78 ..
1863.	Mch. 13 Lady Washington Society.		500 ..
	April 21 Do. Do. Do.		175 ..
	Oct. 5		18 ..
	Total		$771 ..

		CURRENCY.	COIN.
	OREGON.		
	COOSE BAY.		
1862.	Nov. 15	$610 ..	$403 ..
1864.	June 17		50 ..
	PORTLAND.		
1864.	June 8	93 ..	
	UMATILLA.		
1864.	May 20. Gold dust, value		78 ..
	STATE AT LARGE.		
1862.	Nov. 28. A. B. McElwaine		50 ..
	Total	$703 ..	$581 ..
	WASHINGTON TERRITORY.		
	WALLA WALLA.		
1864.	May 20. Gold dust, value		53 18
	WHATCOM COUNTY.		
1863.	Oct. 23. By Sinclair & Moody		350 ..
	TERRITORY AT LARGE.		
1862.	Nov. 24	490 ..	2204 35
1863.	Sept. 29. Edward Watkins	11 ..	
	Total	$501 ..	$2607 53
	PACIFIC COAST AT LARGE.		
	Particular Donors Unknown.		
1862.	Oct. 1	10 ..	
	Oct. 20 Employees of Wells, Fargo & Co		$2322 30
	Oct. 29 Pokerville		200 ..
	Nov. 7		32 50
	Nov. 20 (Cacheville, Yolo County)		141 50
1863.	April 24		10 ..
	5		

	PACIFIC COAST AT LARGE. (Continued.)	CURRENCY.	COIN.
1863.	July 21	$ 10 ..	$ 25 ..
	Oct. 27		20 ..
	Nov. 5	15 ..	
	Nov. 11		17 ..
	Nov. 14		20 ..
	Nov. 27		1 ..
1864.	Feb. 1		2 ..
	Feb. 26		50 ..
	Mch. 1		5 ..
	Mch. 8		10 ..
	June 9		5 ..
	July 1		3 ..
	Total	$ 35 ..	2864 30

CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

		CURRENCY.	COIN.
1862.	September (13 to 30th)	$ 8,000 00	$148,599 09
	October	10,515 00	20,809 22
	November	6,080 00	6,747 25
	December	1,405 00	6,569 83
1863.	January	774 00	3,577 80
	Eebruary	201 00	2,131 75
	March	190 00	1,828 00
	April	180 00	1,221 50
	May	555 00	2,444 25
	June	333 00	1,656 50
	July	585 00	1,690 25
	August	185 00	1,632 00
	September	108 00	6,077 05
	October	290 00	1,564 40
	November	7,471 00	23,263 17
	December	17,006 50	26,698 27
1864.	January	1,992 00	14,069 77
	February	1,054 00	7,334 67
	March	2,907 00	8,533 89
	April	425 00	3,189 50
	May	1,194 00	15,923 62
	June	1,378 00	9,666 07
	July	596 00	5,459 62
	August (1st to 13th)	286 00	2,123 12
	Total	$63,660 50	$322,810 59

RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS.

CALIFORNIA, by counties, viz:	CURRENCY.	COIN.
Alameda	$270 00	$10,718 25
Amador	10 00	3,994 02
Butte	350 00	2,840 95
Calaveras	85 00	7,932 95
Colusa		397 75
Contra Costa	601 00	2,916 85
Del Norte	103 00	1,318 60
El Dorado	1,396 00	11,886 75
Humboldt	460 00	7,122 60
Klamath		43 50
Los Angeles	1,170 00	139 00
Marin	1,736 00	47 00
Mariposa	67 00	4,114 05
Mendocino		2,486 00
Monterey	866 00	222 40
Napa	165 00	1,760 17
Nevada	14 00	16,123 96
Placer	1,275 12	5,253 60
Plumas	12 00	1,233 50
Sacramento	1,125 00	4,521 15
San Bernardino	360 00	
San Diego		25 00
San Joaquin	856 00	601 95
San Luis Obispo		545 05
San Mateo	100 00	543 85
Santa Barbara		81 00
Santa Clara	990 00	8,622 80
Santa Cruz	585 00	4,326 60
Shasta		3,148 37
Sierra		6,028 05
Siskiyou	175 00	9,359 13
Solano	2,125 00	5,036 60
Sonoma	15 00	4,359 25
Stanislaus	35 00	931 65
Sutter	25 00	1,203 00
Tehama	320 00	944 00
Trinity		3,056 87
Tulare	280 00	700 25
Tuolumne	150 00	9,712 10
Yolo		71 50
Yuba	50 00	1,451 74
Total from the Interior	15,771 12	145,821 81
San Francisco	63,660 50	322,810 59
Total from California	79,431 62	468,632 40

	CURRENCY.	COIN.
Amount brought forward	$ 79,431 62	468,632 40
NEVADA TERRITORY		771 00
OREGON	703 00	581 00
WASHINGTON TERRITORY	501 00	2,607 53
Donors Unknown	35 00	2,864 30
Total from the Pacific Coast	80,670 62	475,456 23
Of the total collections in currency, there was sold, at different times, (see statement below) the sum of	67,588 00	
at a discount amounting to $16,691.93		
Leaving net proceeds in coin		50,896 07
Total amount subject to disbursement	$13,082 62	526,352 30

Statement of Currency converted into Coin.

1862.	AM'NT SOLD.	RATE OF DISCOUNT.	AMOUNT OF DISCOUNT.
September	5,525 00	10 per cent.	$552 50
October	15,155 00	10 to 16 " "	2,052 05
November	10,325 00	15 " 18 " "	1,690 10
December	2,985 00	15 " 17 " "	491 55
1863.			
January	1,405 00	18 " 36 " "	276 74
February	8,439 00	35 " 40 " "	2,714 18
March	306 00	30 " 37 " "	103 90
May	1,040 00	38 " "	395 20
June	465 00	35 " "	162 75
July	540 00	23 " 35 " "	180 96
August	500 00	16 " 25 " "	104 63
September	1,012 00	21 " 25 " "	226 40
October	969 00	25 " 29 " "	258 17
November	1,200 00	25 " 30 " "	344 60
December	3,886 00	25 " 30 " "	1,148 71
1864.			
January	3,101 00	30 " 32 " "	1,026 02
February	403 00	34 " 35 " "	140 45
March	2,690 00	36 " 38 " "	1,034 41
April	594 00	38 " "	225 72
May	1,359 00	37 " 42 " "	528 98
June	1,985 00	40 " 45 " "	878 85
July	2,693 00	55 " 59 " "	1,552 80
August	1,011 00	59 " 60 " "	602 26
	$67,588 00	Total Discount.	$16,691 93

DISBURSEMENTS.

1.---Currency Drafts remitted to New York.

		AMOUNT.	PREM. REC'D.	COST IN SAN FRANCISCO. CURRENCY.	COIN
1862	Sept. 20.	$100,000.00	15 per cent.		$ 86,956.52
	Oct. 3.	100,000.00	20 " "		83,333.33
	" 21.	30,000.00	20 " "		25,000.00
	" 31.	35,956.11	26 " "		28,536.60
	Nov. 10.	30,000.00	28 " "		23,437.50
	" 10.	500.00		$ 500.00	
	" 20.	30,000.00	28 per cent.		23,437.50
	Dec. 10.	1,270.12		1,270.12	
	" 10.	18,729.88	28 per cent.		14,632.72
	" 31.	20,000.00	28 " "		15,625.00
1863	April 11.	5,000.00	35 " "		3,704.48
	" 11.	5,000.00	38 " "		3,623.15
	June 2.	2,000.00	45 " "		1,377.92
	" 2.	8,000.00	46 " "		5,479.45
	Aug. 12.	5,000.00	26 " "		3,968.29
	Sept. 11.	13,539.47	27 " "		10,661.04
	Oct. 2.	10,000.00	37 " "		7,299.32
	Nov. 12.	12,000.00	41 " "		8,510.63
	Dec. 2.	14,100.00	41 " "		10,000.00
	" 12.	*9,067.00		9,067.00	
	" 12.	833.00	43 per cent.		582.42
	" 14.	14,000.00	40 " "		10,000.00
1864	Jan'y 12.	10,000.00	47 " "		6,802.75
	" 22.	14,800.00	48 " "		10,000.00
	" 22.	1,400.00		1,400.00	
	" 22.	14,800.00	48 " "		10,040.00
	" 22.	9,000.00			6,000.27
	Feb'y 12.	100.00		100.00	
	" 27.	100.00		100.00	
	March 2.	100.00		100.00	
	April 1.	43,500.00	50 per cent.		29,000.04
	" 1.	4,963.29	50 " "		3,308.86
	May 21.	100.00		100.00	
	" 21.	10,000.00	69 per ct. stamp.		5,917.16 20.04
	" 21.	14,900.00	68 per cent.		8,869.05
	Jund 2.	25,000.00	75 " "		14,285.70
		$613,758.87		$ 12,637.12	$460,409.74

2.---Coin Drafts remitted to New York and St. Louis.

		AMOUNT.	PREM'M PAID.	Val. in N. Y. in Cur'y	COST IN COIN.
1863	Feb'y 20.	$ 15,000.00	4½ per cent.	$ 23,100.00	$ 15,675.00
1864	" 12.	1,236.71	3½ " "	2,040.57	1,280.00
"	March 2	7,500.00	4 " "	12,675.00	7,800.04
"	July 12	20,000.00	5 " "	52,200.00	21,000,00
		$ 43,736.71		$90,015.57	$ 45,755.04

* Constitutes the $50,000 referred to on page 57.

3.---California Relief Account.

			CURRENCY.	COIN.
1863	June 2.	Paid Col. Drum for relief of Soldiers in California,...		$ 500.00
	Sept. 30.	Paid Ladies' Patriotic Relief Society, ...		1,000.00
1864	Feb'y 1.	do do do do		1,000.00
				$2,500.00

4.---Expense Account.

	CURRENCY.	COIN.
Salary of Assistant Secretary, 23 months..		$ 2,900.00
Services of Collectors.....		181.75
Telegrams		991.57
Postage	$ 90.50	
Stationery and Printing.....		355.67
Other Office expenses.....		210.44
Rent of Music Hall on several occasions...		305.00
Discount on Silver		183.81
	$ 90.50	$ 5,128.24

Recapitulation of Disbursements.

		CURRENCY.	COIN.
1.—Currency remitted to New York: face of Drafts..	$613,758.87	$ 12,637.12	$460,409.74
2.—Coin remitted to New York and St. Louis: face of Drafts	43,736.71		45,755.04
* Total remittances	$657,495.58		
Costing in Currency and Coin.....		$ 12,637.12	$506,164.78
3.—California Relief Account.....			2,500.00
4.—Expense Account.....		90.50	5,128.24
Total Disbursements		$ 12,727.62	$513,793.02
Balance on hand subject to the order of R. G. Sneath, Treasurer Cal. Branch U. S. Sanitary Commission.....		355,00	12,559.28
		$ 13,082.62	$526,352.30

August 13, 1864.

(Signed,) JAMES OTIS,
Treasurer,
Soldiers' Relief Fund Committee.

* Total value of remittances in Currency:

Currency Drafts.....	$613,758.87
Coin Drafts converted to Currency.....	90,015.57
	$703,774.44

SUPPLEMENT.

Contributions to the Sanitary Fund,

RECEIVED AND FORWARDED BY

REV. H. W. BELLOWS, D. D.

President of the U. S. Sanitary Commission,

DURING HIS RESIDENCE IN CALIFORNIA,

From April 30th to Sept. 23d, 1864.

		CURRENCY.	COIN.
CALIFORNIA.			
	AMADOR COUNTY.		
1864.			
July 28.	Ladies' Sanitary Committee of Amador county, through Mrs. T. A. Springer, Treasurer		$1,033.00
Sept. 5.	Do. do. additional		42.00
	BUTTE COUNTY.		
July 4.	Children of Oroville, through Geo. C. Perkins		250.00
	CALAVERAS COUNTY.		
Aug. 2.	Mokelumne Hill, July 4	$ 10.00	951.75
" 16.	San Andreas, July 4		1,825.00
Sept. 9.	Mokelumne Hill, Ladies' Sanitary Committee		251.00
	EL DORADO COUNTY.		
July 12.	Placerville, Ladies' Festival		1,677.30
Aug. 17.	Lake Valley Sanitary Association		1,158.65
	HUMBOLDT COUNTY.		
July 23.	Sanitary Committee, through L. C. Schmidt, Treasurer	943.25	58.50
	MARIN COUNTY.		
Aug. 17.	Olema, by H. A. Wickware	25.00	217.25

		CURRENCY.	COIN.
	NAPA COUNTY.		
July 25.	Napa City, proceeds of Fourth of July Barbecue, by Militia Company	$	$ 400.00
Aug. 6.	Napa City, Washington Light Artillery		150.00
	PLACER COUNTY.		
July 21.	W. G. Brown, Dutch Flat		13.50
	PLUMAS COUNTY.		
July 21.	Taylorville, by Fourth of July Committee, per A. F. Blood	130.00	3,370.00
	Do. do. do. gold dust		243.75
Sept. 5.	Susanville, proceeds of a Ball	3.00	71.75
	SACRAMENTO COUNTY.		
Sept. 2.	Sacramento, per C. Crocker		1,004.10
" 14.	"Sacramento Union" Compositors.		20.00
	SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.		
July 23.	Proceeds of Sanitary Fair, through C. O. Burton, T. R. Anthony, and others, draft on Boston	10,858.12	
	SANTA CLARA COUNTY.		
June 18.	Proceeds of Lecture at Santa Clara		250.00
" 21.	Do. do. do. additional		360.00
" 21.	Do. do. do. do		200.00
July 5.	Do. do. do. do	66.00	50.00
July 9.	Santa Clara College		117.25
Aug. 1.	Alviso Rifles, sale of Cake at Ball		75.00
" 12.	Proceeds of Lecture at Santa Clara, additional		10.00
	SIERRA COUNTY.		
June 21.	Citizens of Howland Flat, Pine Grove and Potosi, through T. A. McFarland, Treasurer		1,520.50
" 26.	Eureka North ($350 25, from sale of two silver dollars joined)		600.00
July 8.	Horace Tabor, Gibsonville		60.00
" 21.	Downieville, through W. S. Day, proceeds of sale of a jury fee		333.00
Aug. 17.	Howland Flat, Table Rock Sanitary Committee		552.50
	SOLANO COUNTY.		
June 20.	Citizens of Vallejo, through Dr. W. Chapman	1250.00	
July 27.	Miss S. R. Pearson, Fairfield,	40.00	

		CURRENCY.	COIN.
	SOLANO COUNTY. (CONTINUED.)		
July 29.	Vallejo, 100 contributors at James Hillman's Address	$ 655.00	
Aug. 6.	Miss S. R. Pearson, Fairfield	50.00	
" 11.	Suisun, Election of School Trustees	13.00	
	SONOMA COUNTY.		
July 6.	Petaluma, First Baptist Church		27.00
" 14.	Do. Ladies' Sanitary Committee		2,000.00
Aug. 26.	Do. D. D. Hemenway		5.00
Sep. 20.	Sebastapol, per Rev. A. Z. Hazzard,		15.00
	TRINITY COUNTY.		
July 12.	Festival at Weaverville, forwarded by Mrs. H. J. Howe, bar of gold, valued at		5,409.49
	TULARE COUNTY.		
Sep. 21.	Visalia, through Mrs. Jeffards	20.00	138.25
	YUBA COUNTY.		
Aug. 9.	Citizens of Marysville, per Charles G. Brockius, Treasurer. (Also, a Hose Carriage.)		2,745.27
	Total from the Interior	14,063.37	27,217.41
	CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.		
July 6.	Mr. Rulofson, photographing, July 4,		235.00
" 9.	Hobbs, Gilmore & Co		100.00
" 12.	Through H. F. Edwards, bequest in the Will of John Gale		250.00
Aug. 9.	Miss Louise E. H. Collins		50.00
" 17.	C. R. Story		50.00
Sept. 21.	Girls and Boys under ten years of age		10.00
" 22.	Mrs. M. H. Holland, results of exhibition of her " Skating Pond," at Mechanics' Fair	1,500.00	
	Total from California	15,563.37	27,912.41

		CURRENCY.	COIN.
	NEVADA.		
1864.			
June 1.	Ladies' Sanitary Committee, Carson City		2,000.00
" 25.	Esmeralda San. Ass., through J. B. Saxton, silver brick		4.517.00
" 25.	Austin, through E. S. Davis, four silver bars		3,757.49
Sept. 10.	Employees Gould & Curry mine, silver bar		4,230.08
" 17.	Storey County, through A. B. Paul		5.500.00
	Total		20,004.57
	OREGON.		
1864.			
May 21.	Linn County Sanitary Aid Society		325.00
June 1.	Portland Ladies' Sanitary Aid Society		629.00
" 1.	Forwarded by Amory Holbrook	2,000.00	
" 25.	Forwarded by C. C. Beekman, viz:		
	From Jackson County	1,079.25	
	From Scottsburg, Douzlas Co.	210.00	
	From Josephine County	546.00	
" 15.	Salem, through J. H. Moors	537.09	
" 20.	Linn Co. San. Aid Society		500.00
" 30.	Do. do. do. do. do.	105.33	
" 30.	Forwarded by Amory Holbrook, viz:		
	From Auburn, Baker County		200.80
	From Eagle Precinct		110.25
	From Bruceport, Pacific Co.	50.00	
July 2.	Citizens of Cansemah	50.00	
" 2.	Peter Paquet, Oregon City	16.00	
" 2.	Lafayette, Yamhill County	170.00	
" 2.	Portland Ladies' Sanitary Aid Society	242.00	374.00
" 9.	Linn Co. San. Aid Society	104.25	
" 12.	Portland, through Mrs. A. C. Gibbs.	1,006.00	
" 12.	Umatilla, do. do. do. do.	17.00	
" 12.	Town unknown, do. do. do.		24.00
" 12.	Ames Chapel, Portland	7.00	34.50
" 19.	Eugene City, Fourth July Committee	257.50	201.25
" 27.	Portland, through A. Holbrook	1,223.00	934.50
Aug. 2.	Cansemah, from Olive Geroam, and other children	13.00	
" 2.	Forwarded by Amory Holbrook, viz:		
	Two gentlemen of Portland		15.00
	Citizens of Oregon City	93.00	
	Citizens of Umatilla	30.00	

		CURRENCY.	COIN.
Aug. 3.	Linn Co. Sanitary Aid Society.....	$	$ 164.25
" 5.	Milwaukie do. do. do.....		128.00
" 10.	Forwarded by Amory Holbrook, viz:		
	Ladies of Portland.....	12.00	174.00
	Citizens of Umatilla.....	10.00	42.50
" 10.	Benton County, proceeds of June election, and Fourth of July celebration at Maple Grove.....	240.00	
" 15.	Sandy Precinct, Multnomah County	10.00	72.10
" 19.	Citizens of Jackson County.....	293.00	
" 19.	Citizens of Josephine County.....	297.00	
" 23.	Eola Sanitary Association.....		17.75
" 23.	Portland, through A. Holbrook.....	2,120.00	
" 24.	Oregon City, Lecture Fund.....	32.00	
" 25.	Ames Chapel, Camp Ground.....	20.00	43.60
" 25.	Portland Ladies' Sanitary Aid Society	21.00	48.87
" 27.	Do. do. do. do. do.....	330.40	218,60
" 27.	Oregon City Lecture Fund.....	51.00	69.90
Sept. 6.	Linn County Sanitary Aid Society..		131.75
" 6.	Harrisburg, Linn County.....		68.25
" 12.	Empire City, Coos County.....	310.00	33.50
" 21.	Eugene City, Sanitary Committee..	28.00	146.00
	Total from Oregon.....	11,530.82	4,707.37

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

1864.			
June 1.	Vancouver Ladies' Sanitary Aid Society	484.00	
" 22.	Forwarded by Amory Holbrook, viz:		
	From Bruceport, Pacific Co....	203.00	
	From other sources.....	126.47	
" 18.	Vancouver Ladies' San. Aid Society.	800.00	
" 18.	Olympia, Fourth July Festival.....	658.50	
Aug. 2.	Forwarded by Amory Holbrook, viz:		
	Citizens of Oak Point.....	10.00	196.50
	Citizens of Bruceport.....	20.00	
	Children of Fort Simcoe.....	9.20	
" 22.	Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hill, Fort Simcoe	50.00	
" 24.	Vancouver Ladies' Sanitary Aid Society	97.75	10.95
" 24.	Vancouver, W. W. Crawford.....	10.00	
Sep. 16.	Citizens of Walla Walla.....	300.00	76.00
	Total.....	2,768.92	283.45

IDAHO TERRITORY.

		CURRENCY.	COIN.
1864.			
Aug. 10.	Bag of gold dust from Warren's Diggings, Idaho County, (marked $1200,)	$	$1,378.46

HONOLULU.

1864.			
July 29.	J. T. Judd, by Alex. J. Cartwright	50.00	
Aug. 2.	Sales of 100 bbls. Molasses, contributed by Capt. Makee		1,080,72
" 22.	Contributions forwarded by A. J. Cartwright	1,380.00	
" 24.	Sales of Capt. Makee's second 100 bbls. Molasses, $869 48 and $122		991.48
Sept. 22.	Sales of Molasses, Sugar, Tamarinds, etc.		303.92
	Total	1,430.00	2,376.12

RECAPITULATION.

California	15,563.37	27,912.41
Nevada		20,004.57
Oregon	11,530.82	4,707.37
Washington Territory	2,768.92	283.45
Idaho Territory		1,378.46
Honolulu	1,430.00	2,376.12
Total amount received and forwarded by Rev. H. W. Bellows	31.293.11	56,662.38

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Gentlemen of the California Branch United States Sanitary Commission:

In accordance with a vote passed at the last meeting of the Soldiers' Relief Fund Committee, which organization you succeed, held on Thursday evening, August 11th, 1864, I have the pleasure of presenting to you the following report:

The first movement in this State, from which grew the more extended action of all the people, in behalf of the sick and wounded soldiers of the Union Army, took place in this city, in the latter part of August, 1862. The loyal portion of the community was then aroused by the constantly recurring dispatches that told us of the successive battles and defeats which our army suffered, under the command of Major General John Pope, when attempting to stay the current of the rebel arms under command of General R. E. Lee. At that time, when the most earnest sympathies of the people were excited, it was felt that something ought to be done by us, by which we could, in some way, aid the cause of the Union. The State was too far distant from the seat of war to be called upon for volunteers to the army; and, even if we might send reënforcements, the Administration had not deemed it prudent to decimate the strength of the State, lest its isolation might demand all the forces it could muster in case of any complications with foreign powers. One evening a subscription paper was suggested by the impulsive loyalty of a few gen-

tlemen, and, in a few hours, a considerable number of names were subscribed, pledging various sums, amounting, in the aggregate, to $6,600, for the relief of the suffering of our army. The movement was one that enlisted the sympathies of all; but it was conceived, upon reflection, that the movement should be systematized, made broader and more general, and in place of a few hundred, perhaps many thousand dollars might be obtained. Only a small portion of the money thus subscribed upon that occasion was therefore collected. The first public action towards a wider recognition of the people's duties to the Union and its noble defenders, was made at the next meeting of the Board of Supervisors, held Monday evening, September 8th. At that meeting, Supervisor John H. Redington offered a resolution, which passed unanimously, as follows:

Resolved, That this Board recommend that a public meeting of the citizens of San Francisco be called for Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., at the chambers of the Board, to take measures for increasing, to the greatest extent possible, the Patriotic Fund, for the benefit of sick and wounded Union soldiers, and that the Clerk of this Board be instructed to advertise the same in the several daily papers of the city."

In accordance with this resolution, a meeting was held, of which Hon. H. F. Teschemacher, Mayor, was made Chairman, and F. MacCrellish and J. W. Bingham, Secretaries. On account of the meagre attendance at the meeting, it was moved that the meeting adjourn to the next evening to insure a fuller attendance. The motion was opposed by R. G. Sneath, Esq., who desired that an Executive Committee be appointed without delay; and that the whole State be communicated with. He believed that, by exertions, a large amount of money might be remitted East every month during the war, and the feeling prevailed that action should be taken at once. A slight discussion followed relative to the method of organization and the appointment of com-

mittees, participated in by Messrs. J. H. Redington, Eugene Casserly, D. C. McRuer, and Hon. M. C. Blake, which resulted in the appointment of a Committee of Five to report a plan of action and organization, and the names of a General Committee of Thirteen. The committee of five was composed as follows: Hon. M. C. Blake, Messrs. Eugene Casserly, R. G. Sneath, D. C. McRuer and E. H. Washburn. The meeting then adjourned until the next evening (Thursday, September 11th,) at 8 o'clock, at the chambers of the Board of Supervisors.

The citizens met again the next evening, according to adjournment, and Hon. M. C. Blake, Chairman of the Committee of Five, submitted the following report:

The undersigned, appointed, at a meeting of the citizens of San Francisco, held on the 10th instant, in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Supervisors, "to take measures to increase to the greatest extent possible the Patriotic Fund for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers of the Union," a committee to report a plan of organization and action, and the names of a Central Executive Committee, would respectfully submit the following as their report:

Believing that the pending rebellion against the Constitution and Government of these United States, can and must be put down; that to that end the entire energies and resources of the nation should be devoted; that every individual should make the cause of the Constitution and Government his cause, involving in its issue his honor, patriotism and manhood, and should consecrate to it his entire self, fortune and life—that present reverses only call for the exhibition of the might of a true and loyal people, which we and our enemies know full well, once aroused, will be irresistible—that right and truth and God are on our side—and that at the present juncture, a public declaration of their sentiments by the citizens of San Francisco, is eminently fitting and proper,—your committee recommend for your adoption the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That this war must be prosecuted till the authority of the Constitution and Government of the United States is fully re-established over every foot of American soil.

2. *Resolved*, That we will sustain the Government in the most vigorous possible prosecution of the war, till we have conquered, for our common country, peace, union, and the supremacy of the Constitution.

3. *Resolved*, That present reverses do not dishearten us, but we see in them only a call for the arming of the nation.

4. *Resolved*, That we recommend a meeting of the citizens of San Francisco, at Platt's Hall, on the evening of———————next, for a public declaration of their sentiments in regard to the war and its

prosecution. [Amended so as to read: "On a day to be designated by the Committee of Thirteen."]

We make these recommendations, because they express our own views, and seem to accord with the views of the meeting by which we were appointed, and also because we believe their adoption will not only promote the cause for which this meeting was specifically called, but will confirm and establish patriotic sentiments in our community.

But our object is not talk, but action. What can we do? California is removed from the seat of war. We have peace and quiet and wonderful prosperity within our borders. We have not seen the march of armies, nor have we ever been called upon to pour out our treasure or to hazard our lives as have our brethren in the East. But we have a call now—we are beginning to hear it—it needs no eloquence of words—it is pressing its claims upon us by its own irresistible logic—a call manifest and distinct for material aid—a call from the sick and wounded in the hospitals and on the battle-fields of the Union. We ought to respond to this case and to every kindred case, for our country's sake, and not less for our own—ought to respond nobly, generously, patriotically, like men who have a country to save, and who are worthy of that high position; and we are sure Californians will do it.

We, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolutions as the organic law of the San Francisco Committee of the Soldiers' Fund:

1. *Resolved*, That Messrs. H. F. Teschemacher, Wm. Norris, Henry Seligman, A. L. Tubbs, J. B. Roberts, Peter Donahue, John H. Redington, Horace P. Janes, James Otis, Herman Nichols, John N. Risdon, Eugene Sullivan and Wm. M. Lent be a committee to be known by the name of the San Francisco Committee of the Soldiers' Fund.

2. *Resolved*, That it shall be the primary object of the Committee to raise money for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers and seamen of the army and navy of the United States, and to disburse it through the proper channels.

3. *Resolved*, That the Committee shall continue during the war—shall have power to fill vacancies in its body; to make all needful rules and regulations for conducting its business and accomplishing its objects; and, by a vote of two-thirds of its members, to change its organic law.

4. *Resolved*, That the Committee shall invite not only the aid and co-operation of the citizens of San Francisco, but of kindred organizations and of Union men throughout the States of California and Oregon, and the Territories of Washington and Nevada.

5. *Resolved*, That in furtherance of its primary object, the Committee be requested to use its best endeavors to raise and forward, with the least possible delay, a sum of money large enough to make

up, in some degree, for our past neglect, and to be an assurance of our present interest in the cause of the Union and its defenders; and, hereafter, monthly, during the continuance of the war, such a sum that it may be truly said of California in this respect, she has done her whole duty.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

M. C. BLAKE,
R. G. SNEATH,
E. H. WASHBURN,
D. C. McRUER,
E. CASSERLY,
Committee.

The Report was accepted and adopted unanimously.

The gentlemen named as the Committee of Thirteen accepted readily the positions assigned them, excepting Herman Nichols, Esq., who felt obliged to decline on account of his being a representative of a foreign power. In his place, Mr. Jona. G. Kittle was immediately chosen. The committee began at once to hold its meetings, and took immediate measures for carrying out the recommendations of the Committee of Five. At the first meetings of the committee, held on Friday forenoon and evening, September 12th, Hon. H. F. Teschemacher was chosen Chairman of the committee, James Otis, Esq., Treasurer, and Alfred L. Tubbs, Secretary. Sub-committees were appointed to make arrangements and invite gentlemen to address a Mass Meeting which was appointed for Sunday evening, September 14th. At a meeting held on Saturday, September 13th, a communication was read from Louis McLane, Esq., of the firm of Wells, Fargo & Co., tendering the services of their agents throughout this State and Oregon, in aid of the objects of the committee, and offering to transmit all moneys collected in the Interior to this city, without charge. The committee was divided into sub-committees, to whom different classes, trades and professions were assigned for collections, for the purpose of facilitating the canvassing of the city, and all arrangements were made for commencing the work immedi-

ately, after laying the matter properly before the people.

On the evening of Sunday, September 14th, there was assembled in Platt's Music Hall, in response to the call of the committee,one of the largest gatherings ever held in this city. The meeting was appointed to be held at eight o'clock, but such was the interest already excited in the people, that an hour before that time, the Hall was filled with an audience that that has, perhaps, never been excelled in this city, in point of intelligence and respectability. Every available space in the body of the Hall was occupied, and the gallery was filled with ladies. The meeting was called to order, punctually, by D. C. McRuer, Esq., and organized by the choice of Hon. H. F. Teschemacher as President, with seventy-seven Vice Presidents and four Secretaries, selected from the most prominent citizens. After introductory remarks by Mayor Teschemacher, exceedingly earnest and eloquent addresses were made by Eugene Casserly, Esq., Frederick Billings, Esq., Hon. J. McM. Shafter, Edward Tompkins, Esq., and the late Rev. Thos. Starr King. After the addresses, upon motion of John Middleton, Esq., the following resolution was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the action of a meeting of citizens, in selecting a Committee of Thirteen, composed of the following well-known gentlemen, H. F. Teschemacher, Wm. Norris, Alfred L. Tubbs, J. B. Roberts, Henry Seligman, Peter Donahue, Horace P. Janes, J. N. Risdon, John H. Redington, Eugene L. Sullivan, Wm. M. Lent, James Otis and Jona. G. Kittle, to collect and disburse funds for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers and seamen of our army and navy, meets with the hearty approval and endorsement of this meeting, and that we will meet these gentlemen upon their coming, with open hands and liberal purses, and will cheerfully assist them to raise a fund that shall be creditable to San Francisco.

Mayor Teschemacher then stated, in behalf of the committee, that it being their intention to raise as large a sum as possible, subscription books would be submitted to all citizens in every portion of the city, that each person might have an opportunity to make a single

cash contribution, or subscribe a certain sum, payable monthly, as long as the war should last.

The sub-committees, according to previous arrangement, immediately commenced the canvass of the city. All private business was ignored, for the time, by the gentlemen composing the committee, and the chief hours of the day given to this new and noble work. The whole city seemed to be thrilled as with an electric shock, and the talk of the groups on the streets, the merchants on 'Change, boys in the gutter, of men, women and children, was the movement for the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers; and every loyal man's heart beat in active sympathy with the work. The soldier's needs took such an energetic hold on the people that the committee, on their rounds, were not treated as unwelcome beggars, but greeted as men who were doing a work which it was each man's pride to see well accomplished. And they gave—all citizens gave—with such enthusiasm as one might expect from recipients of good gifts, instead of givers of the wealth they had toiled for. And there was such singular unanimity as men see in no other great public undertaking. There was alive, to interrupt their action, no bias of political feeling, no conflict of religious opinion, no difference on grounds of nationality. Men gave their gold as the overflow of great patriotic love. It was the blood of their giant protector—their country, native or adopted—that was flowing, and they came forth readily to stay its stream. Men of every political party gave—whether Democrats, Republicans, or even Secessionists; and there was no sect or religion that was not represented in this noble army of givers. The Christians gave with loyal self-denial; the Jews, as earnest sympathizers with the suffering; heretics, as citizens of a Republic to be saved; and men of no religion,

with an ardor worthy the humblest religious devotee. The representatives of every nation living in our midst —English, German, French, Irish, Chinese, Italian, Hungarian, Russian, Spanish—gave with the fervor of native citizens. The canvassing committees met, after their first labors, on Wednesday evening, September 17th, and reported a list of subscriptions amounting to $66,000. They met again on Thursday evening and reported additional subscriptions exceeding $30,000. On Friday they reported more than $14,000, in addition.

The money began now to flow into the Treasury, but the question came with it, what was the best means of its disbursement to aid the sick and wounded soldiers? The United States Sanitary Commission was an institution little known in this city, and the committee were unwilling to trust the distribution of this bounty to any uncertain channel. The late Rev. T. Starr King, at this time conferred with several members of the committee, and, at their suggestion, he was invited to meet the whole committee at the meeting of Thursday evening, September 18th. He readily complied, and displayed to the committee his familiarity with the workings of that noble organization. He gave an account of its origin, its objects, its progress, its administration, its endorsement by the United States Government, its relation to the same, and its wonderful prosperity and success. The familiarity which he showed, and the earnest confidence which he expressed in that institution as a most worthy almoner, decided the committee as to the channel of distribution.

The money, in answer to the subscriptions, poured so rapidly into the Treasury, that by steamer-day, (Saturday,) September 19th, the committee bought exchange for $100,000, and remitted the same at once, by telegraph, to Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D.D., President, and

George T. Strong, Treasurer, United States Sanitary Commission, New York.

Notwithstanding the activity of the committee selected by the people, many were eager lest they should be behindhand in this loyal work, and handed their contributions—whatever they could give—to the Treasurer, before the gentlemen of the committee could reach them. It seemed like a great festival of charity, at which all men united, even though they were "poor indeed." The employés of all the great corporations and manufacturing establishments, both private and those belonging to the Government, combined together and sent their offerings for the sick and wounded soldiers. The public and private schools of the city took on themselves the sacrifice of their own luxuries, and the names of almost all the children in the city appeared in the daily papers as givers of their mites for the relief of the soldiers.

The committee still continued their work, and reported at their next meeting, on Tuesday, September 23d, more than $16,000. The money subscribed was paid in so rapidly that by the next steamer, September 1st, the committee were enabled to make the second remittance of drafts for $100,000, and acquainted the head of the United States Sanitary Commission in New York by telegraph.

In view of the work of the Western Sanitary Commission, a distinct and independent organization, whose headquarters were at St. Louis, the committee directed that fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) of the last remittance be given to that body. Scarcely a fortnight had passed since the great mass meeting to arouse the people had been held, and already, through their efforts, the treasuries for the relief of the soldiers had been enriched by two hundred thousand dollars.

The question of inciting the whole State to the same noble work that the city was doing, claimed the early attention of the committee. A circular was immediately prepared, dated September 29th, 1862, addressed "To the loyal people of California," and sent to the postmasters and prominent citizens in every city and town of the State. It was liberally distributed also among the leading citizens of Nevada and Washington Territories, and the State of Oregon, and published in all the loyal newspapers of the coast. The interior had already been excited to admiration at the singular and spontaneous liberality of this city, and soon caught this wonderful fever of charitable giving. Money, in all sums, soon came pouring into the Treasury from every portion of the State. Pacheco, in Contra Costa county, sent $100 on the 20th of September; San Andreas, Calaveras county, $404 on the 22d; Georgetown, Eldorado county, $200, and North San Juan, Nevada county, $242, on the 23d, before the circular was issued. In the early part of the following month, the other counties began liberally to respond—Solano, and then Shasta, Los Angeles and Tuolumne, Placer, Santa Cruz and Tehama, and the other counties of the State, following in quick succession and making liberal contributions to increase the Soldiers' Relief Fund.

To make the Interior better acquainted with the work of the Sanitary Commission, and to offer specifically the services of this committee in forwarding the funds there collected, another circular was issued, dated October 20th, 1862, and widely distributed through the State.

Besides the subscriptions which were paid immediately, there were a number of persons in this city who subscribed and paid monthly during the ensuing year. Every month following the general movement, various sums were raised in the interior counties of the State,

according to their several ability, and forwarded to the Treasurer in this city, as are particularly specified in the Treasurer's Report, preceding, in this pamphlet. The contributions from the city did not cease with the canvassing of the committee, but during the year numerous associations and individuals manifested their interest in the cause by various donations. After the first active labors, the current of remittances to the Treasury was constant.

At the time of the elections, in the early part of September, 1863, the sick and wounded soldiers were remembered, and at the polls throughout the State, boxes were placed to receive contributions. The happy result was, that the State at large gave the sum of $8,410 86 in coin, and $881 in Legal Tender notes, and San Francisco $5,229 30 in coin, and $43 in Legal Tender notes —making the handsome total of $13,640 11 in coin, and $924 in Legal Tender notes, as a single day's contribution from the loyal masses of the State. During the period of thirteen months following the Mass Meeting, September 14th, 1862, the committee made fourteen remittances to the Treasury of the United States Sanitary Commission, New York—thirteen being in drafts payable in currency, amounting to four hundred and fourteen thousand nine hundred and ninety-five 58-100 dollars ($414,995 58 ;) and one draft payable in gold, amounting to fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000,) making a total of four hundred and twenty-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-five and 58-100 dollars ($429,995 58.)

At the end of that time the war was being still prosecuted with vigor, our army was suffering from wounds and disease, and the charities of our people were needed to continue the same noble work they had begun. The committee met again, after a long period of inactivity, to consult upon the best method of future con-

duct. The vacancies in the committee, occasioned by death and by absence from the State, were immediately filled. His Honor, Mayor H. P. Coon, was chosen Chairman, in place of Hon. H. F. Teschemacher, former Chairman, then absent from the State. Communication was entered into with the President of the United States Sanitary Commission, asking him the condition and needs of the Treasury. The following reply was received by telegraph:

NEW YORK, Oct. 23, 1863.

The Sanitary funds are low. Our expenses are fifty thousand dollars a month. We can live three months, and that only, without large support from the Pacific. Twenty-five thousand dollars a month, paid regularly while the war lasts, from California, would make our continuance on our present magnificent scale of beneficence a certainty. We would make up the other twenty-five thousand a month here. We have already distributed Sanitary stores of the value of seven millions of dollars to all parts of the army, at a cost of three per cent. To abandon our work, or to allow it to dwindle, would be a horrible calamity to the army and the cause. We never stood so well with the nation; but California has been our main support in money, and if she fails us we are lost. The Board imperatively urge me to go out to California and tell her all we owe her for past favors, and all we need and hope. But how can I turn open beggar to such a benefactor? When California needs my presence for such an object she will ask for it. Meanwhile I know that you represent the soldiers' wants and our Commission better than I could do in person. So organize, if possible, a monthly subscription, and let us feel that California trusts and will sustain us in her past spirit to the end. Telegraph fully in reply. God bless California!

HENRY W. BELLOWS.

The committee, in answer to this appeal, determined to increase its numbers, and begin operations once more, and incite the people to repeat the earnest benevolence of the last year. A sub-committee issued a small circular, October 30th, 1863, to a hundred or more citizens, inviting them to attend "a meeting to be held in the Twelfth District Court room, Saturday evening, October 31st, at 8 o'clock, to hear a communication from Rev. Dr. Bellows, and to consult upon business connected with the Sanitary Commission."

In response to this call, a considerable number of citi-

zens met together. His Honor, Mayor Coon, was made Chairman, and Wm. Sherman, Esq., Secretary of the meeting. The late Rev. Thos. Starr King gave a brief history of the United States Sanitary Commission, its operations, and what it had accomplished, and read a letter from Dr. Bellows, setting forth their acknowledgements to the committee and the people of California and the Pacific Coast, and stating the Commission's future needs. Various gentlemen discussed the matter of responding in the best manner to the wants of the Commission, and expressed their confidence in the patriotism and liberality of the people of California. The result of the meeting was the addition of twenty-two gentlemen to the old committee, and a recommendation that "the committee call a Mass Meeting, issue a circular address to the people of California, and adopt such other means to accomplish the object of the committee as they may deem expedient." The committee thereafter, including a few gentlemen added to it at the earliest subsequent meetings of the committee, was composed as follows: H. P. Coon, James Otis, A. L. Tubbs, Jos. B. Thomas, R. G. Sneath, E. L. Sullivan, W. M. Lent, Albert Miller, John O. Earl, W. C. Ralston, A. Seligman, H. L. Dodge, W. M. Rockwell, J. P. Buckley, Jerome Rice, Alex. G. Abell. Wm. Sherman, F. A. Holman, Jonas G. Clark, Thos. Starr King, John H. Redington, Jas. B. Roberts, Jona. G. Kittle, Peter Donahue, Geo. W. Gibbs, John Sime, E. Cohn, F. A. Woodworth, J. N. Risdon, R. B. Swain, Seth H. Wetherbee, Wm. R. Wadsworth, R. B. Woodward, L. B. Benchley, Eugene Casserly, J. R. Hardenbergh, Horace Davis, O. B. Jennings, W. H. Hook, N. P. Perine, W. H. Codington.

According to the suggestions of the meeting of citizens, the committee took measures for holding a Mass Meeting, and invited speakers for the occasion. As a

preliminary measure, for the thorough canvassing of the city, immediately after the meeting, subscription books were prepared and sub-committees appointed, and special portions of the business community assigned to them. The Mass Meeting was held at Platt's Music Hall, on Tuesday evening, November 10th. The people answered the call enthusiastically, and at the hour appointed for the commencement of the exercises, the Hall was densely crowded. The Band of the Ninth Infantry, U. S. A., was present, and gave interest to the occasion by its contributions of stirring patriotic airs. At seven and a-half o'clock, the chairman of the committee, Hon. H. P. Coon, called the meeting to order, and, with a few eloquent remarks, introduced Hon. F. F. Low, Governor of the State, as President of the meeting. The President was supported by an able and intelligent corps of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. An introductory speech was made by Gov. Low; and the Treasurer, Jas. Otis, Esq., followed with the report of the receipts, disbursements, and remittances to New York, since the formation of the Committee. Interesting and patriotic addresses succeeded from Rev. D. B. Cheney, Wm. T. Coleman, Esq., Commander Selim E. Woodworth, Edward Tompkins, Esq., and the late Rev. T. Starr King. The same earnest sympathy was manifested by the hearers in the cause of the suffering soldier, and the same ardent enthusiasm seemed to prevail as when the object was first approached in the year previous. It was evident that the loyalty and generosity of the people had not become exhausted, nor the ability to do noble deeds for our country.

The sub-committees immediately waited upon the people of the city, who received them with no less cordiality than the year before. Looking to a long-continued flow into the Treasury, and to a fulfillment of the

request of the President of the Commission, contained in his dispatch, the committee now asked especially for monthly subscriptions. These they received from many, while the impulsive generosity of others induced them to give at once the donation they would make for the following year. At the first meeting after the canvassing began, the committee were able to report the sum of $30,000 subscribed, payable immediately, and $4,500 payable monthly; at the next meeting, $17,975, in cash subscriptions, and $255 payable monthly. It was soon apparent that San Francisco would do her part towards fulfilling the request from the East.

The effectiveness of appeals to the people of the interior of the State, had been abundantly proved by the experience of the past year. The committee, this year, had adopted the same course, and issued, at the time the work was begun in this city, for interior distribution, a circular "Appeal for Relief of Wounded Soldiers," dated November 9th, 1863; and the country began to answer with their former alacrity and generosity.

The success of the committee in this city was such that the following dispatch was soon sent to the President of the United States Sanitary Commission:

San Francisco, Dec. 12, 1863.

Rev. Henry W. Bellows,

President of the U. S. Sanitary Commission:

San Francisco will furnish the Sanitary Commission Two Hundred Thousand Dollars during the year 1864, to be paid in New York in monthly installments. We are not yet informed what amount may be expected from the balance of the State, but believe that One Hundred Thousand Dollars more will be assured the Commission as soon as organizations can be effected for that purpose. This will give Twenty-five Thousand Dollars per month; and by steamer today we send you Fifty Thousand Dollars for January and February.

With assurance of our continued fidelity to the cause, and sympathy for those who suffer in its defence,

In behalf of the Committee,

H. P. COON, Chairman.

JAMES OTIS, Treasurer.

To which, a few days after, the following telegraphic reply was received:

NEW YORK, December 17, 1863.

HON. H. P. COON, AND JAMES OTIS, ESQ.:

BROTHERS:—I wonder that your life-giving telegram, charged with Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000), did not find me in my travels, and shock me into immediate consciousness of the splendid news. But just returned to New York, I see my table illumined with this resplendent message, and in my haste to acknowledge such a glorious and patriotic continuance in well doing, I can only stutter—Noble, tender, faithful San Francisco, City of the heart, commercial and moral capital of the most humane and generous State in the world!

If God gives to you, so you give to others. Your boundaries will not hold the riches and the blessings in store for you; they must needs overflow into the hands of the needy and suffering, and make your name the balm and cordial of want and sorrow. "I was sick, and ye visited me." This is the nation's thought, as she sees herself wounded in every hero that languishes in her hospitals, and then gazes at the Pacific, at California, with San Francisco at the head—the good Samaritan for the first time appearing in the proportions of a great city, of a whole State, of a vast area.

HENRY W. BELLOWS.

The Treasurer's Report amply testifies to the success which the appeals of the committee met with throughout the extent of our loyal State. The towns of the State came hastily into the line, and were strenuous each to outdo the other in their gifts. Most paid their contributions at once; a few made occasional contributions during the year. The town of Columbia, Tuolumne county, and the Gold Run Relief Society, of Placer county, are prominent, as making handsome contributions, for several successive months, into the Treasury.

No direct appeal having been made to the Interior for specific monthly contributions, it was deemed expedient that the matter be brought to the notice of the people, that it might be known what definite amount might be expected monthly from the whole State. A circular was accordingly prepared, but was delayed in being sent away. In the early spring of 1864, one of the committee—late Rev. T. Starr King—had determined, and had so announced to the committee, to go personally

into the most prominent counties of the State, appeal directly to the people, and ask of them fixed contributions to the Sanitary Fund every month. That purpose he was unable to fulfil; for, at the time he had proposed to begin the work, he was taken sick, and after a few days' illness, died on the 4th of March, 1864. In his death, not the Sanitary Commission alone, but every good and noble cause, lost an able advocate; not the City and State alone, but the Nation lost an ornament and support—a strong arm and noble heart. On the 8th of March the committee met to take notice of the loss. After a few remarks upon the character of Mr. King, Mr. F. A. Woodworth offered the following resolutions, which were passed unanimously:

As co-laborers with the late Rev. Thomas Starr King, in the cause of the suffering among the defenders, in the field and on the wave, of our Nation's honor and integrity, it is fitting that the Soldiers' Relief Fund Committee give public testimony of their appreciation of his services. It is therefore

RESOLVED, That in his death they deeply feel the loss of a toiler, most earnest and energetic, in the field of their labors—a soul ever ardent with love of a country in anguish, full of eloquent sympathy for the dying on the battle-fields, the sick and wounded in the hospitals of the nation; unwearied in his work of filling other men with a just estimate of their duty in the cause of mercy, of charity and of country;

That he has gone from among them when it would seem he could least be spared, just ready, as he believed himself to be, once more to seek the interior counties of the State, and plead the cause of the soldier;

That in his going, the City has lost a most worthy citizen; the State an able upholder of law and government; the Nation a Patriot, whose uncompromising loyalty won the honor and admiration of all good men, the fear of traitors and their abettors; Humanity and Charity and Mercy a supplicant, whose asking was not greater than his own bestowment; Learning and Culture and Literature, a scholarly disciple, whose constancy taught others much of the alphabet of Truth; Religion, a bright exemplar, whose fervor and piety found joyful testimony in a noble life, a heroic and triumphant death; all good men and true, and all causes of progress and truth, a laborer, who has early gone to receive his well-won reward;

That, as friends of the man, and lovers of his virtues, they trust in Him who called him away, believing that only a bright crown awaits him who could so humbly meet the decree of God, could go so manfully into "the valley of the shadow of death," proclaiming, as he stepped from the Life Present to the Life Eternal, that he was "happy, resigned, trustful."

The active labors of the committee in this city were finished, and there was need for meetings only occasionally, until the arrival af Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D.D., President of the United States Sanitary Commission, in the last of April, 1864. Although the committee was merely a local organization, and disconnected in every way with that of which he was the head, the work for which it was formed and its constant communications and remittances, had placed it in the position of nearest sympathy with him. He met the committee soon after his arrival, was in constant intercourse with them, and placed himself, so far as communication with the people of the city, under their immediate auspices. But the people needed no medium between them and the eloquent head of the great charitable organization with which they had long been familiar. They had become immediate friends through the eloquent and thrilling messages which he had often sent during the past two years, by telegrams and letters, in answer to the remittances which the committee had been constantly making. He wished early to meet the people, and accordingly, under the direction of the committee, he addressed the citizens of San Francisco, on Friday evening, May 13th, at Platt's Music Hall.

At a meeting of the committee, on Saturday evening, June 4th, an offer was received, through Mr. Sneath, from Messrs. Steele Brothers, to make a mammoth cheese, of 4,000 pounds weight, to be exhibited and finally sold for the benefit of the Sanitary Fund. They desired the expenses attending the preparation of the same for exhibition, to be met by this committee, and upon its completion it would be handed over to them. The proposition was immediately acquiesced in, and the expenses assumed by the committee. The matter of the cheese

was referred to a committee, by whom arrangements were subsequently made, upon its reception, for its exhibition in the pavilion of the Mechanics' Institute, erected for the Industrial Fair, and open to visitors on the first of September.

Since the Treasurer made his Report of the previous year, at the Mass Meeting of November 10th, 1863, up to August 11th, 1864, remittances had been made to the Sanitary Commission, in answer to the appeal of Dr. Bellows in October, 1863, (for $25,000 per month,) nineteen drafts, amounting to one hundred and ninety-eight thousand seven hundred and sixty-three 29-100 dollars ($198,763.29,) payable in currency; and two drafts, amounting to twenty-one thousand two hundred and thirty-six and 71-100 dollars ($21,236.71,) payable in gold. In the month of March, the Treasurer remitted to the Western Sanitary Commission, at St. Louis, a draft for seven thousand five hundred dollars ($7,500,) payable in gold—making the total of remittances since the Treasurer's Report, two hundred and twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars ($227,500.) The amount of remittances since the first movement, September 12th, 1862, was six hundred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred and ninety-five 58-100 dollars ($657,495.58.)

In addition to these remittances, in the month of June, 1863, in answer to representations concerning the condition of the United States soldiers upon this coast, the Treasurer paid to R. C. Drum, Assistant Adjutant General, five hundred dollars ($500) for disbursements for their relief.

The total receipts from forty-two counties of this State, and a few donations from Nevada Territory, Oregon, and Washington Territory, from September 14th, 1862, to August 13th, 1864, were four hundred

and seventy-five thousand four hundred and fifty-six 23-100 dollars ($475,456.23) in coin, and eighty thousand six hundred and seventy 62-100 dollars ($80,670.62) in currency—making a total of five hundred and fifty-six thousand one hundred and twenty-six 85-100 dollars ($556,126.85.)

The apparent excess of remittances over receipts is explained by the fact, that a large portion of the coin collected was converted into currency, by the purchase of drafts, payable in New York in current funds.

The whole expenses of the committee, during the two years of their existence, including Mass Meetings, office rent, circulars, printing, and expenses of all kinds, amounted to $5,218.74, no one of the members of the committee having received any compensation for his services. The exchange paid for coin drafts was $2,-018.33. The balance in the Treasury, August 13th, at the time the name and functions of the organization were changed, was twelve thousand five hundred and fifty-nine 28-100 dollars ($12,559.28) in coin, and three hundred and fifty-five dollars (355) in currency; total, twelve thousand nine hundred and fourteen 28-100 dollars ($12,914.28.)

The probability of the still further continuance of the war, and with it the need of money for the relief of our suffering soldiers, instigated, during Dr. Bellows' sojourn, the re-organization of the committee. That the charities of the whole State might be more thoroughly collected, it was deemed best that a State organization be founded, through which local organizations in every populous community of the State might be formed, and to which they should all be tributary. The committee, therefore, at the meeting held August 11th, 1864, accepted the suggestions of Dr. Bellows, ceased to be a local organization for the direct collection of funds in this city alone,

and under his approval and authority, assumed the character and name of the California Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission, of which persons residing in different parts of the State, should be invited to become members. They thereupon elected Hon. F. F. Low, Governor of the State, President, and chose an Executive Committee, upon whom the chief conduct of affairs should devolve, composed of Hon. D. C. McRuer, Chairman; R. G. Sneath, Abraham Seligman, Geo. W. Gibbs, F. A. Woodworth, Albert Miller, and A. L. Tubbs. Here ended the work of the original organization as such. Its functions, and others of wider scope, were assumed and are now continued by the larger organization.

Respectfully submitted.

A. L. TUBBS, *Secretary.*

GEO. B. MERRILL, *Ass't Secretary.*

San Francisco, Dec. 7th, 1864.

REPORT

OF THE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

FOR 1864–65.

To the California Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission:

Your Executive Committee, having completed the work assigned them, beg leave to report:

The origin of this "Branch" of the National Institution, and the appointment of this "Committee upon whom the chief conduct of affairs should devolve," has been succinctly stated in the preceding report, rendered by the "Soldiers' Relief Fund Committee."

The first work of your Committee, in which they were aided by the presence and counsel of Rev. Dr. Bellows, President of the United States Sanitary Commission, was to furnish the necessary facilities for doing business—procure a good office in a central location, erect conspicuous signs, and secure the services of a competent Secretary, "whose duty it should be to be always present at the office, give his entire time to the work, take charge of all the books and documents, conduct all the correspondence, place himself in communication with parties in all the principal towns of California who hold prominent positions; and, having his whole soul in the work, excite and foster the greatest interest among all the people concerning the Sanitary Commission and its work."

His Excellency, FRED'K F. LOW, Governor of California, having accepted the Presidency of the Branch, R. G. SNEATH, Esq., was elected "Treasurer, with power to select such person as he should choose for bookkeeper," and O. C. WHEELER was appointed Secretary.

A Seal was also procured with which to authenticate official documents, and an engraved Certificate to be presented to any individual who should donate the amount of ten dollars or over.

The favor with which your work was received by the people may be inferred from the fact that the contractors for the building of the Government Monitor "Camanche," Messrs. Donahue & Ryan, placed at the disposal of your Committee the privilege of erecting gates at the yard and collecting such fees as they pleased for the admission of visitors to the yard and vessel during its construction and launch—the net receipts from which amounted to $4,568.10, in coin, and $4.00 in currency. Also, Messrs. Steele Bros., dairymen of Santa Cruz county, made and presented to the Commission a cheese, weighing 3,930 pounds, from the exhibition (room for the same being donated by the Mechanics' Institute at its Fair) and sale of which the net receipts were $1,889.41 in coin, and $1.00 in currency.

The "Branch," or General Committee, was so increased by the addition of new names, in various portions of the State, as to compose a body at once effective in action and commanding in influence. Whereupon the following Address was issued, and more than 12,000 copies of it circulated throughout the coast:

ADDRESS

OF THE

California Branch United States Sanitary Commission,

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The U. S. Sanitary Commission, in existence and full operation since the very beginning of the war, is by far the largest and most successful Humane Society the world ever saw. It has during the last three years collected, in money and supplies, about Twelve Millions, for the benefit of our Sick and Wounded Soldiers. It is known throughout the world, as the honor and glory of our land—the evidence which the homes of the Nation have given of their attachment to our institutions, and of their love and devotion to the brave men who have offered their health and strength, their blood and their lives, upon the altar of country. Every loyal State and Territory of the Union, and every little community of American citizens abroad—in China, Australia, Russia, France, Germany, and wherever else an involuntary exile from America is found—has helped to enrich its Treasury. It unites the whole people in one glorious bond of beneficence. Obliterating State lines, sectarian divisions and party distinctions, it solicits from all American citizens—Jews and Christians, Protestants and Catholics, Orthodox and Heterodox, Republicans and Democrats, men, women and children—all, in short, who enjoy the protection and blessings of our glorious institutions—the means of succoring and cherishing those who are upholding our battle-torn Flag, and who lie in Hospitals, or bleed on fearful fields of slaughter. Enjoying the increasing confidence of the American people—its plans of operations fully understood, its machinery perfected by long experience, its methods already partially adopted even by the people of foreign countries, its integrity, efficiency and thoroughness established by millions of witnesses—it is no longer on trial, but the recognized and thoroughly National channel through which flow the oil and wine of American homes and hearts into the soldiers' wounds.

California and the Pacific Coast have a pre-eminent honor in having, at an early day, spontaneously and with instinctive sagacity, chosen the U. S. Sanitary Commission as its Almoner. No population of equal numbers has contributed so much as the Pacific Coast! California, up to this date, has poured more than Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, U. S. Currency, into the Treasury; Nevada Territory, $92,500, in gold and silver! Oregon, about $50,000; Washington Territory, over $20,000; Idaho, about $4,000; and the Sandwich Islands—in reflection of the noble doings of the Coast—nearly $10,000; Is this not a sufficient testimony where the affections of our people are? The simple question is, is this people enlisted for the war? Do they intend to crown the splendid pillar they have so nearly completed, with a capital worthy of the costliness and glory of its shaft? Or will they now leave it, a broken column, pointing at which, posterity shall say, "They began to build, and were unable to finish." We believe no such thing! The Pacific Coast has chosen its method of illustrating

its connection with this war. Every honor, which the labors and cares of the U. S. Sanitary Commission reflect on the Nation, redounds in a special manner to the Pacific Coast; and California, Nevada Territory, Oregon, Washington Territory and Idaho, mean to increase, not to diminish, their investment in this glorious work of mercy, this splendid inheritance of glory.

Evidence enough exists fully to satisfy this Committee, that the only thing needed to give even larger emphasis to the patriotic gifts of the Pacific Coast, is a more systematic method in collecting them. San Francisco, Sacramento, and a few other centres, have pursued their collections with business-like method, and their contributions have been correspondingly large and fully worthy of their wealth and patriotism. All sections of the State have responded with cordial liberality, but their gifts have been the outflow of occasional spasmodic efforts, and not of regular, steadfast labor. What is to be desired is, that each town shall organize a "Soldiers' Aid Society," and solicit and secure regular MONTHLY subscriptions, to be regularly forwarded to the "California Branch of the U. S. Sanitary Commission," at San Francisco.

For two years past, San Francisco has done nobly, and the whole State has not been behind. Shall we now flag? Is the need any less? Are we not just now at the bloodiest and most suffering period of the war? With every step that we move nigher to the heart of the Rebellion, a larger proportion of our brave fellows must feel the bullets of a more desperate enemy. Accordingly, the last six months have seen the laborsand expenses of the Sanitary Commission TRIPLED! Not less than $300,000 a month have been expended on the wants and wounds and sicknesses of Grant's and Sherman's armies, for the last six months; and as the dreadful tragedy approaches its consummation, blood must flow more freely and suffering increase. The needs of mercy and humanity will continue more and more urgent to the last syllable of the war. It is, therefore, of the first importance that California should pledge herself at once to the humane duties of the next year. The State at large should do as much as San Francisco—$25,000 per month; yet, to do that, will require the most persistent and systematic efforts. IN A SHORT TIME THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE WILL CALL A MASS MEETING FOR THE PURPOSE, AS IN THE TWO PREVIOUS YEARS, OF AGAIN CONFERRING WITH THE PEOPLE OF THIS CITY, UPON THE VITAL INTEREST OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION, AND INCITING THEM TO PLEDGES OF THEIR ENLARGED SUPPORT DURING THE WAR. WILL NOT EVERY MAN HOLD HIMSELF IN READINESS TO STAY—WITH THE SAME GENEROUS CHARITY—THE EARLY DEPLETION OF ITS COFFERS? Shall not the residue of the State give at least as much as San Francisco? How easily might it do it, with general organization? A half-dozen patriotic, enthusiastic Committee men in each town, by devoting a few hours a week to the work—which, by the joy they would find in it, would a thousand times over, repay all their toil—might get every town, or camp, or settlement, pledged to a certain monthly payment, which in its aggregate results would be immense. Do not wait for each other, fellow-patriots, but spring to the work! Organize! organize! organize! in each county and each town! Wherever a Sanitary Committee exists, continue it, and make it the nucleus of other movements. Do not let the matter sleep, from quarter to quarter; but stir it up in WEEKLY meetings. Cor-

respond with well-known patriots in each camp or settlement. Ring in the whole available strength of each county and town, and let the counties and towns enter into a holy emulation with each other, in this glorious work of patriotism and mercy.

Above all, let the WOMEN of the State aid the men in the matter of monthly subscriptions, carrying around the papers and collecting funds! Every town should have its ladies organized, either in a Soldiers' Sewing Circle, making articles for sale for the benefit of the local fund, or in some other way devising means with womanly tact to promote the general interests of the Fund.

The Sanitary Fund Committee of San Francisco has just been reanimated, and has adopted, under the authority of the President of the Commission, the title: "The California Branch of the U. S. Sanitary Commission." It has now full authority from the Parent Association at New York, to represent all its interests in California. Accordingly, it is no longer merely a city, but a State organization. The new office of the California Branch is now open at the corner of Pine and Montgomery streets, San Francisco. Citizens from all parts of the State or coast, visiting the city, are cordially invited to call, and give and obtain information respecting the interests and the work of the Commission. Agents will be sent into the various counties of the State to establish Soldiers' Aid Societies; but we beg patriotic citizens not to wait their coming, but to organize at once, and report their existence and officers to this office. All inquiries will be answered by the Secretary, O. C. Wheeler, with whom Committees and individuals are invited to correspond. It is hoped that before the month of January every town in the State will be fully organized, and send its first monthly contribution to the California Branch, to be transmitted to the central office at New York.

F. F. LOW, President,
R. G. SNEATH, Treasurer,
D. C. McRUER, Chairman Ex. Com.
O. C. WHEELER, Secretary.

SAN FRANCISCO:

W. C. RALSTON,	C. W. BROOKS,
ALBERT MILLER,	W. A. WOODWARD,
JOHN O. EARL,	L. C. DODGE,
JOS. B. THOMAS,	W. W. MONTAGUE,
E. L. SULLIVAN,	W. A. MACONDRAY,
A. L. TUBBS,	LEVI STEVENS,
W. M. ROCKWELL,	IRA P. RANKIN,
GEO. W. GIBBS,	F. L. CASTLE,
H. L. DODGE,	O. B. JENNINGS,
JOHN SIME,	O. C. PRATT,
WM. SHERMAN,	JAS. DE FREMERY,
F. A. HOLMAN,	M. C. BLAKE,
JONAS G. CLARK,	J. D. B. STILLMAN,
R. B. SWAIN,	J. WHITNEY, JR.,
S. H. WETHERBEE,	D. N. HAWLEY,
R. B. WOODWARD,	D. O. McCARTHY,
J. R. HARDENBERGH,	L. L. TREADWELL,
A. SELIGMAN,	CYRUS PALMER,
JAS. OTIS,	DEWITT C. RICE,

F. A. Woodworth,
Jno. N. Risdon,
N. P. Perine,
W. M. Lent,
Geo. H. Howard,
A. G. Abell,
J. H. Redington,
J. G. Kittle,
P. Donahue,
E. Casserly,
W. H. Hook,
E. Cohn,
W. H. Codington,
W. R. Wadsworth,
Jos. A. Donohoe,
Moses Ellis,
Wm. G. Badger,
Jas. McMechan,
Geo. E. Barnes,
Nathan Porter,
A. H. Houston,
Sam'l Brannan,
W. F. Whittier,
Chas. L. Low,
Wm. Norris,
Squire P. Dewey,
H. Davis,
Leo Eloesser,
S. L. Mastick,
J. J. Felt,
J. W. Stow,
Nath'l Page.

J. H. Carroll, Sacramento.
Chas. Crocker, "
John McNeil, "
A. K. Marriner, "
G. L. Simmons, "
F. A. Park, "
Richard Dale, "
Wm. M. Harron, "
Josiah Howell, "
Geo. S. Evans, "
L. Cunnimgham, Marysville.
J. H. Brodt, "
J. S. Bockius, Marysville.
E. S. Holden, Stockton.
B. W. Owens, "
T. R. Anthony, "
C. R. Hendrickson, "
J. J. Owen, San José.
Geo. T. Bromley, "
Sam'l J. Hensley, "
John Bidwell, Chico.
P. B. Reading, Cottonwood.
Joseph Boston, Santa Cruz.
E. W. Roberts, Grass Valley.

The manuscript of a tract, written by Rev. W. C. Badger, and entitled "A Brief Statement of the Sanitary Commission Work," was revised, adopted, printed, and circulated, to the number of more than 10,000 copies.

On the 5th of Sept. J. H. Chapin was presented with the following commission, as an organizing agent, and dispatched to the Counties of Nevada and Sierra:

Rooms of the California Branch of the
U. S. Sanitary Commission,
San Francisco, ——, 1864.

Know all Men by these Presents: That, reposing special confidence in the patriotism, capacity, industry and integrity of ——, the Executive Committee of the California Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission have appointed and hereby do commission him as our organizing agent to travel, to lecture, and to organize "Sol-

diers' Relief Societies" in the Count— of ——, and in such capacity he is hereby commended to the confidence and co-operation of any community, and of all individuals with whom this Commission may lead him to associate.

By order of the Executive Committee:

O. C. WHEELER, Secretary.

He was instructed as follows:

1. You will proceed directly to the field named in your commission, and until further orders confine your labors to that field alone.

2. You will devote to the work assigned you your entire time and energies, to the exclusion of all other business, of whatsoever name or nature.

3. In your work, and in your social hours and intercourse, you will studiously and scrupulously avoid all local, civil, political, and ecclesiastical controversy; and will practically "know nothing among men" but the individual work for which you are employed, having "no fellowship with those unfruitful works of darkness," which seek to destroy the works of others, that we may build thereon.

4. You will proceed to organize in each town, village, hamlet, camp, and neighborhood, a "Soldiers' Aid Society," in such order and in such form as your judgment shall dictate, each case being adapted to the peculiar circumstances surrounding it, yet all upon the one general principle of regular periodical contributions, graduated in amount by the wishes of those contributing, yet nowhere so heavy as to be a burden to any.

5. You will neither receive nor collect money, but in all cases request donors, whether individuals or societies, to remit directly to these rooms, whence due acknowledgment will be promptly made.

6. You will graduate your expenses at all times by that true principle of economy which avoids equally the appearance of the mendicant and the prodigal; and will render at the end of each week a detailed statement of all expenses incurred for traveling, for board, and for stationery, and postage actually used in the services of the Commission.

6. You will keep a full daily record of all matters transpiring in connection with or having a bearing upon your work, being particularly careful to register all names, places, and dates, in a distinct and unmistakable hand, and give the full name and post office address of all persons in official connection with societies or organizations auxiliary to this body; and promptly and punctually at the close of each week, forward a transcript of the same to these rooms.

8. Keep the Secretary informed as many days in advance as possible, where he is to address you.

9. In all cases give the number of members in each Society when organized; also, the minimum monthly dues in each Society.

10. Direct every Secretary to forward promptly to these rooms the names of all the members of his Society and the date of its organization, with the amount each subscribes; and monthly thereafter, on the blanks furnished for that purpose. the names of all new subscribers, with the amount and date of subscription, and the names of all delinquents, with the date of the last payment of each.

11. Give every item of expense, with its date, and also, the date, amount, and name of donor of every courtesy extended.

12. Write up and close your journal every Saturday night, and forward the same to these rooms as soon as may be thereafter.

13. Forward all journals, all financial statements, and all letters on separate paper.

14. For all purposes except letters, use legal cap paper, occupying the margin on the left for dates only, and in such margin give the distinct date of each and every transaction.

15. Acknowledge at the earliest moment, by date, every communication received by you from these rooms.

16. In all cases write on only one side of your paper.

By order of the Executive Committee:

O. C. WHEELER, Secretary.

Rooms of Cal. Branch U. S. Sanitary Commission, 240 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, September, 1864.

He was also furnished with copies of the following Constitution, in order to secure uniformity of work:

CONSTITUTION.

PREAMBLE.

We, the undersigned, recognizing the claims of our Soldiers and Seamen upon our patriotism and philanthropy, hereby form ourselves into a Society for the purpose of aiding, by regular monthly contributions, the United States Sanitary Commission, in its beneficent work, so long as such assistance shall be necessary; and agree to be governed by the following Constitution:

NAME.

Article 1. This Society shall be called the Soldiers' Aid Society, of ——.

MEMBERSHIP.

Art. 2. This Society shall be composed of all such persons as sympathise with its objects, subscribe to its Constitution, and contribute monthly to the Treasury.

DUES.

Art. 3. The regular dues of each member of this Society shall be —— per month.

OFFICERS.

Art. 4. The officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, and Collector; and these officers shall constitute the Executive Committee of the Society.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

Art. 5. 1st.—The duties of the President and Vice President shall be such as usually devolve upon such officers in similar organizations.

2nd.—It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a record of the proceedings of the Society; to notify the members through the public prints or otherwise, of the time each monthly payment becomes due; to keep a complete list of names of contributors; to receive all moneys from the Collectors, and pay them over to the Treasurer, taking his receipt therefor.

3rd.—It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive all moneys from the Secretary, keeping a strict account thereof; and to remit on

the first Monday of each month the moneys thus received, to the Rooms of the California Branch U. S. Sanitary Commission, San Francisco, California.

4th.—It shall be the duty of the Collectors to collect the regular monthly dues of all members residing in their respective districts, and pay the same over to the Secretary, taking his receipt therefor.

5th.—The Executive Committee shall have power to call public meetings of the Society, and to devise from time to time such measures as may tend to the furtherance of its objects.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

ART. 6. The officers of this Society shall be elected for six months, and shall continue in office until their successors are elected.

AMENDMENTS.

ART. 7. This Constitution may be altered or amended at any public meeting of the Society, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members present—notice of such alteration or amendment having been given at a previous regular meeting.

As rapidly as arrangements could be perfected, the following gentlemen, each furnished with a copy of the above Commission and Instructions, and with copies of the Constitution, were sent to their several fields, as designated:

Sept. 12,	S. S. WHEELER,	Amador and Calaveras Counties.
" 12,	R. N. BELLOWS,	Sonoma and Napa "
" 15,	HIRAM HAMILTON,	Idaho Territory.
" 21,	J. B. RICHARDSON,	Solano County
" 26,	D. T. TRUETT,	Yolo and Colusi Counties.
" 26,	S. T. DODSON,	Sutter and Butte "
" 26,	HARVEY GILBERT,	Contra Costa and Marin Counties.
" 26,	EDW'D L. WILLIAMS,	Monterey and Santa Cruz "
" 26,	H. H. HOLTON,	Tuolumne and Mariposa "
Oct. 3,	SAMUEL PILLSBURY,	Alameda and Santa Clara "
" 3,	CHARLES A. LOW,	Placer County.
" 3,	W. B. H. DODSON,	Lake and Mendocino Counties.
" 3,	A. N. ELLIOTT,	Tehama County.
" 3,	ROBERT KELLEN,	Shasta, Trinity, and Siskiyou Counties.

To these agents were furnished blank posters, with which to announce their meetings, blank books, stationery and postage stamps for use, and the publications of the parent Commission, as freely as they were received, for distribution.

Thus equipped, they entered upon their work. Mr. Bellows, when through with Sonoma and Napa counties, was dispatched to, and canvassed successively, Yuba, San Joaquin and a part of Sacramento counties. Mr.

Wheeler was re-commissioned for Merced, Stanislaus and Frezno counties; Mr. Low for San Mateo, and Mr. Chapin for El Dorado, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles and San Diego counties; and again for Humboldt, Klamath and Del Norte, thus completing a thorough canvass of the State.

The whole nnmber of Societies organized was 305. The whole expense of this work, for salaries, traveling expenses, etc., was $5,976.93.

The receipts, through the instrumentalities used by these Societies, have been $16,039.30 currency, $73,125.33 coin. The receipts from other sources, aside from San Francisco, have been $394.00 currency, $19,209.92, which, added to the $3,741.85 currency, $80,092.80 coin, paid by the latter, make a grand total of receipts, from August 15th, 1864, of $20,175.15 currency, and $172,428.05 coin.

The disbursements have been as per Treasurer's statement (which see on page 87).

In the month of February last, your Committee sustained a severe bereavement in the death of Frederick A. Woodworth, one of its original members, and to the time of his removal from us, an active, faithful, and zealous co-laborer.

In token of our high esteem of Mr. Woodworth, the following action was had:

ROOMS CALIFORNIA BRANCH U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,
SAN FRANCISCO, February 8th, 1865.

Whereas, FREDERICK A. WOODWORTH, late member of the Executive Committee of the California Branch of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, has been, by the decree of Infinite Wisdom, removed from the scenes of his earthly labor; therefore,

RESOLVED, That in the death of Mr. Woodworth, this body has lost a member of such full and rich development of manly powers; such constant fidelity to duty; such warm and untiring devotion to the cause of humanity, in behalf of our sick and wounded soldiers; such unswerving integrity; such wisdom in council, and such promptness in action, as to render the bereavement one of peculiar pain and sadness.

Resolved, That in his death this city loses one of her earliest and best residents, devoted from the day of his arrival to the close of his life to each of her interests, social and political, literary and commercial: charitable and philanthropic to a degree equalled by few—exceeded by none.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions, duly attested, be presented to the afflicted relatives of the deceased, and that the same be spread in full upon our minutes.

Unanimously adopted in special meeting of the Executive Committee, this eighth day of February, 1865.

D. C. McRUER, Chairman.

Attest: O. C. Wheeler, Secretary.

Under advice from New York, the following Circular was as dated, issued and served to all our societies:

U. S. Sanitary Commission—Cal. Branch,
Rooms No. 240 Montgomery Street,
San Francisco, Aug. 23d, 1865.

To the Officers and Members of the Soldiers' Aid Societies, tributary through this Branch to the U. S. Sanitary Commission:

The following communication, just received at these Rooms, cannot fail to be of interest to every patriot:

To O. C. Wheeler, Esq., Secretary of the California Branch U. S. Sanitary Commission:

When you have received from your Soldiers' Aid Societies, what balances remain in their hands, and have forwarded to us what thus may accrue, we release you from further duty, and authorize you to close up the affairs and terminate the existence of the California Branch.

The memory of California's beneficence will live forever: All the gold in her hills and rivers is sanctified by the generous tribute she has laid on the altar of our country.

It shall be the grateful duty of this Commission to record on one of the brightest pages of its history, the brilliant and immortal tale of California's lavish and never-failing devotion to the hospitals and battle-fields of this now gloriously finished war. Make this announcement to our noble Branches in Nevada, Oregon, and along the whole Pacific Coast. I shall write each of them and your Branch also.

Perpetual thanks and honor to the people of San Francisco, to the memory of T. Starr King, and to the immediate Board in charge of the California Branch, for labors, sacrifices and inspirations, which cannot be over estimated.

HENRY W. BELLOWS,
President U. S. Sanitary Commission.

We hail with peculiar delight the time when we can echo the statement of the parent institution: "It is enough."

Please remit, at once, to these Rooms, any balance that may be in your hands for this object, that we may forward, as directed, to New York, and thus close up and discharge our only remaining responsibilities.

Also, please forward statement in detail, of all remittances made by your Society to this Branch. We send you blank form, which please be very particular to fill with NAME of your Society, and POST OFFICE ADDRESS; also, the date and amount of each remittance, stating what amount was in coin, and what in currency, and how transmitted.

We desire that these blanks may be filled and returned with the least possible delay. Any books, papers, or documents which may be in your possession, and which would aid in completing a full and detailed account of all the transactions of the Commission, please also forward to us with as little delay as may be.

When this shall have been done, please accept, on behalf of our afflicted fellow men, for whom you have so generously contributed, and so earnestly labored, the sincere thanks of the Executive Committee, and of the entire Branch.

By order of the Executive Committee.

O. C. WHEELER, Secretary.

Sample of blank alluded to above:

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF REMITTANCES

From the Soldiers' Aid Society of ——, Post Office, ——, to the California Branch of the U. S. Sanitary Commission.

Month.	Day.	Year.	Legal Tenders.		Coin, or Coin Drafts.		HOW FORWARDED.		
							Mail.	Express	If per'y by whom
			$	cts.	$	cts.			

The following letters having been received, the affairs of the Commission were in accordance therewith closed with all proper dispatch.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION, 823 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, July 9th, 1865.

O. C. WHEELER, ESQ., Secretary of the California Branch of the U. S. Sanitary Commission:

DEAR SIR:—I sent you a telegram on the 8th instant, of which a copy is inclosed, and which may possibly, from the derangement of the line, not have reached you at all, or only after much delay. It is with a divided feeling, half pleasure, half pain, that I announce the hour when it is possible to close up the long and glorious work of the Sanitary Commission, and to release California from her onerous yet cheerfully-borne duty of supplying the wants of our treasury and acting the part of chief purveyor for the wants of our sick and wounded soldiers. When you have remitted what may and must flow in for a few weeks to come in spite of the announcement that the work is substantially over, the California Branch is heraby authorized by us to wind up its existence. I inclosed a general circular to our branches making the same announcement to them, and explaining the present condition of affairs. The Commission itself will probably exist for a

year longer, and in some of its Branches may have some further work to do. But it will call for no more money and no further supplies, deeming that with prudence it will have enough to meet the wants of the soldiers still in the field or on the way home. We shall carry on a very extensive business in collecting back pay, pensions, and bounties, through the next six or eight months, not having less than one hundred and fifty offices open in the chief centres of population throughout the country, and this will cost a hundred or two thousands of dollars, saving the soldiers perhaps millions that would otherwise fall into the maw of plunderers everywhere lying in wait to devour their earnings. It is not probable that we shall carry out our partly formed purpose of permanent asylums for disabled, discharged soldiers, simply because it has now become plain that the States will in their emulation and gratitude, overdo this work, and make any efforts of ours to nationalize the movement, superfluous and vain. It has been the evident policy of the Government to send the soldiers back to their own States to be mustered out, and this has re-produced the State feeling and the local responsibility in regard to the future of the soldiers, which we had hoped would have merged itself into a national sentiment and a movement independent of State lines. The Sanitary Commission will, under these circumstances, do its best to give the State Asylums the benefit of any experience it may possess ; but beyond this it will not go.

It is impossible to close this communication without expressing anew the sense of the obligations under which California has laid the country, the army, and the Sanitary Commission, by its long continued, systematic, and overflowing beneficence. Its first great contribution of one hundred thousand dollars to our treasury raised the whole standard of charity to our cause. Animated by the large conceptions of mercy implied in her offering, other communities opened their hearts and hands with a wider generosity. The Commission itself broadened the sweep of its activities and deepened its plans. From that golden moment when California, through the Citizens' Committee of San Francisco, telegraphed us the gift of one hundred thousand dollars, the fortunes and future of the U. S. Sanitary Commission were made certain. It never had a dark or doubtful hour afterwards. Money and supplies flowed freely into its treasury and its dépots, and its adequacy to its vast undertaking was assured. Since then, by monthly instalments chiefly, you have increased your beneficence till it reaches the extraordinary sum of $1,221,428.17.

What a glorious record is this for your young and distant State! Is it too much to say that this gift has enriched California as much as it has benefited the national cause, and the sufferers by the war? The very money you have contribnted has deepened as well as expressed your patriotism. The raising of it has diffused important information, elicited truth and feeling, quickened the indifferent, counteracted the zeal of our enemies, and kept our cause steadily in the hearts and minds of our people. Moreover, it has won for California an interest, respect and affection, which is diffused throughout the civilized world, which will increase when the final record of this common work is made up and fully understood. There is now no motive for praising California except that of real gratitude and sincere appreciation.

To each and every gentleman in the original Citizen's Committee,

or who has since worked in that body, and to each and every member of the Board of the California Branch. I offer in the name of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, the tribute of our profoundest thanks for their invaluable services. To all those who, in the other cities, counties and towns, or in the camps and mines, have led local movements for the benefit of the soldiers through us, we return our most cordial gratitude. And to each and every single benefactor, be it only of a dime, or be it of a thousand dollars, who has contributed to swell this vast stream of mercy that has steadily set from the Golden Gate towards the distant coast where the war was turning the brooks and rivers red with its blood, we offer the homage of our heartfelt love and admiration. The war has ended with its glorious results for humanity and the nation! Your part in it has been almost exclusively one of sympathy and consolation. Your record is complete. California never held back her oil and wine, while one wound was smarting. She never ceased her beneficence till her almoners cried, "Enough! Enough!"

With profound gratitude and respect,

I am, yours truly,

HENRY W. BELLOWS,

President U. S. Sanitary Commission.

Walpole, N. H., July 28, 1865.

O. C. Wheeler, Esq., Secretary Cal. Branch U. S. San. Commission:

My dear Sir:—I telegraphed you three weeks ago, at length, and wrote you fully by the following steamer, announcing that we had ceased calling for money and supplies, and were rapidly winding up our affairs, and that we released the California Branch from any further duty, except that of remitting its balance in hand, and in due time furnishing us as full an account as possible of the whole work of California for permanent record. I trust the Board, before disbanding, will feel the importance of making not only an accurate and full statement of its own labors, but will, as far as possible, collect the statistics and history of the whole movement of California (from its inception to its close) in behalf of our sick and wounded soldiers, giving due credit to the beginners and those who stood firm to the end. The starters of the original Fund Committee ought to be remembered. A precise and credible history of this whole affair is due to the honor of California; and your Board cannot render the State a better service than to employ a suitable person to devote himself to this record for the necessary time. We have called on all our Branches to make a similar return to us, to appear (in its results) in our final history. That history may employ a year or two in its preparation. We mean to make it worthy of our great work, and the American people, who have labored through us. No page or chapter in it ought to be more brilliant than that which California furnishes! Let me add that we hope to collect in a common centre, for final preservation and eternal memory, the archives of our Commission, and the books and accounts of all our Branches, and we beg you, when you have done with your records and papers, to

send them to us, to be incorporated with the general store in some fire-proof building to be devoted to their protection at Washington.

Your two letters of the 12th and 23d of June are before me now. They refer first, to your wish that we should forward trophies and objects of interest connected with the war, for a room in the "Industrial Fair," of September next. I suppose the stopping of the Commission's work will render this effort superfluous, and unless your Board continues its existence on some new basis, I shall assume that it is abandoned. Any service the Commission (which will not formally break up until October 1,) can render your Branch (should it, under any other name, hold on for a few months) in this or any other way we shall gratefully attempt, if the Branch renews the request.

I shall reply to your four questions for which you ask telegraphic despatch, by the wire. But I will expand my answers here.

1. You ask: "Do you favor the establishment of a Soldiers' Home on the Pacific Coast?" I answer "Yes;" but not under the auspices of the Sanitary Commission. We are going to give up the ghost fully and finally. We shall no longer consider our branches as ours, after they have received a formal notice, as yon have, to wind up affairs and accounts and report to us finally. Several of our branches have re-organized for local work under a local title, and there is no reason why you should not do so. You can then, as the "California Soldiers' Relief Association," or by any title you choose, start a "Soldiers' Home," and collect money for its support.

2. You ask: "Do you authorize this Branch to retain, for such purpose, a few thousand dollars now in its treasury?" I must answer "No." Because we shall need in winding up, all the money that actually belongs to us and has been raised in our name, and we have taken this amount into calculation in resolving to call for no more.

3. "Do you authorize this Branch to continue to work a few months for such a purpose?" Again I must reply "No." Because we can assume no responsibility after disbanding both ourselves and our branches. Your Branches will carry "the good will" of the Commission with it when it leaves us, and can still have pretty much all the advantages of a connection with us; but no formal authorization from us.

4. "How long will contributions from this coast be needed by you?" Thank God! no longer.

I beg to express in this communication, which is so near my last, my sense of the admirable service the California Branch has rendered, and the successful administration you have enjoyed as Secretary of it. I rejoice that our hopes were not disappointed in your selection for the post, and I hope your recollections of this year of service will always be as pleasant to you as they will be agreeable to our Board, who have profited so much by them.

I send, again, my grateful acknowledgments to each and every member of the Board, to your Honorable President and indefatigable Treasurer, and each and every hard-working Committee-man! My remembrances of those faithful and useful friends in San Francisco, will never fade! Thank God the war is over! California and San Francisco have a noble record in the Humanity which has illustrated our generation in our part of this strnggle. Esto perpetua!

Yours, truly, HENRY W. BELLOWS,
Pres't U. S. San. Com.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSIOY, 823 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, September 15, 1865.

To O. C. WHEELER, ESQ., Secretary of the California Branch U. S. Sanitary Commission:

* * * Let me now briefly and explicitly (referring you to my letters within of past dates) say exactly what the present position of the Sanitary Commission is.

We dismissed our Branches from duty on the 4th of July last, and I telegraphed the California Branch to that effect on the 8th of July. Our Branches have now wound up their affairs, and are now preparing their final reports for publication. Of course it was impossible to stop our great concern simultaneously, at all points, and it has gone on SLOWING its wheels, at New Orleans, and Louisville and Washington. We shall bring it to a FULL STOP (with certain exceptions hereafter to be named) on the 1st October.

These exceptions are our "Soldiers' claims and pension agencies," which are in full blast. At least HALF of all the immense work of settling Government claims with widows, orphans, and soldiers themselves, is done in and through our offices—saving thousands of dollars daily, to our brave boys and their widows and orphans, and without a penny of cost to them. This work will probably exhaust itself in a year's time—perhaps in less time. But it will cost us at least $100,000 before it is done with.

We have one "Lincoln Soldiers' Home," for permanent cripples and helpless men in New York, which is over crowded, and which may become the germ of a National Institution. Some place of refuge for these wounded and utterly disabled heroes is indispensable. The States are all loud in their promises and their rivalries with each other, as to the establishment of these homes. There are many temporary refuges already established. But there does not yet appear to be any well defined plan for anything permanent. The two chief schemes, one under a charter of the U. S. Congress, and another under the charter of the State of New York—each containing a Board of a hundred citizens (of which I chance to be one in BOTH coporations) have TALKED a good deal, but really DONE nothing, and I expect little or nothing from either of them. My present conviction is that the Sanitary Commission (although very reluctantly, for we are sincerely anxious to conclude our labors and fling up our responsibiity,) will be compelled to take any residuary funds it may find in its treasury at the conclusion of its assigned work, and found a NATIONAL REFUGE for the permanent cripples of the war—asking the nation to supply whatever funds may still be required to keep it in existence and satisfactory activity. We shall certainly not undertake this if anybody else will, but it looks now as if the people meant to throw this duty upon us as the natural conclusion of our great Commission.

At present we are deeply engaged in preparing the final History of the United States Sanitary Commission. We are collecting our archives for permanent preservation. The burden of this work you will appreciate when I tell you that we have 25,000 documents (reports, letters, &c.) in the Washington office alone. When our Branches send in their documents and papers, the amount cannot fall short of 100,000 papers, all of which must and will be read, endorsed as to contents, and filed, and the history of the Commission

be composed from a careful study and exploration of this rich material. We have organized a special Bureau for this important work, which will contribute so much to the interior history of the war, to the credit of our popular beneficence, to the honor of the country and to the general service of Humanity. The several Branches are engaged in preparing independently their own final reports, which will be full and exact. Their reports must be prepared before ours can be, because the results of their statements will form some part of our consolidated History. We are stimulating the Branches all we can, to hurry up this work of putting on record their labors and successes. I have already urged the California Branch to spare no pains to make its own record full and thorough. I hope you will employ competent and experienced hands to collect the very earliest history of the whole soldiers' relief movement in San Francisco; to show who started, who guided and who inspired the movement; how it grew and shaped itself, and just what part the several COMMITTEES had in bringing it to its final ripe and benignant form of the California Branch. All the benefactors to the fund should be named, and full acknowledgment made. Your whole work should be clearly and fully written. It would make a volume by itself dear to every patriotic Californian, and it would furnish us with the materials for doing the golden State exact justice in our final history, of which her doings must form one of the most brilliant chapters. I trust the California Branch will lose no time in setting about and completing this indispensible job.

The general history of the U. S. Sanitary Commission is already begun. C. J. STILLE, ESQ., a member of the Board, and a distinguished writer, is the historian, assisted by Dr. Parrish and Mr. F. N. Knapp. It will be a lage work, fully illustrated and designed to lay before the world the full and final history of our four years' labors in all its bearings. I suppose it will fill at least four octavo volumes. Our aim will be to put the condensed narrative in ONE volume, and throw all DETAILS into the other three, so as to make it readable by all, while STUDENTS in the science of relief, may find all the instruction they require in the supplementary volumes. It is probable that we cannot get this work out, with all the necessary maps and illustrations, short of two years.

We hope that your Branch, after using your materials in the preparation of your own history, will send us all your archives for permanent preservation, as we design to keep with sacred care all the books and papers connected with this national work, for the future children of the Republic.

As you will see by referring to the inclosed letters, we consider the California Branch as discharged from any obligation to work for the benefit of the U. S. Sanitary Commission. I hope that my official letter discharging it, if not already published with its original date, will now be published, with the explanation of the delay, due to the irregularities of the mails and the dreadful uncertainty of the wires.

I telegraphed you answers by date of September 8th, to your four queries. I do not, however, consider that the California Branch is any longer under our orders. It need not wait for our consent to do anything either with its funds or in any other manner which it choses. We are proud of its deference to us and connection with us, but the hour has come and past when our Branches owe us any obedience, or when we can recognize any relations except those of honor, courtesy,

gratitude and affection. If you continue your existence now, it must be in your own independent character, and not as a Branch of a Commission, which, after October 1st, will have no other existence than that of a firm winding up its concerns. If yeu draw any other inference from my last telegram, (which I sent simply in a despairing hope of pacifying what I saw was a hopeless confusion of missing letters,) you will misunderstand it. I refer you to my letters of July 9th and 28th, for a full understanding of our wishes.

Hoping that this long letter will, in some degree straighten out the blunders of mails, telegrams, etc., and with most grateful and affectionate feelings towards our late Branch, and all those in any way connected with it,

I am, dear sir, very cordially yours,
HENRY W. BELLOWS.
President U. S. Sanitary Commission.

In closing this report we take great pleasure in acknowledging the courtesies of a large number of corporations and public carriers in giving free passage to our agents and in transmitting funds to our office; prominent among such are the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, California Steam Navigation Company, the California Stage Company, the several railroad companies, Wells, Fargo & Co's, Bamber & Co's. Express, and the Pioneer Stage Company. Beside these, a large number of minor lines of carriers, and private individuals, by the free entertainment and aid of our agents in various ways, saved to our treasury no inconsiderable amount of funds, which we were thus enabled to send directly to the relief of the sick and wounded of our Army and Navy, on behalf of whom we tender to these several donors our sincere thanks.

We also desire to state, that the general sympathy and coöperation of our whole people has rendered our work exceedingly pleasant, while the plaudits of those high in authority, and the blessings of the multitudes who have been benefitted by the funds we have transmitted, have filled the year with sources of pleasant memories for the entire future of life.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

D. C. McRuer, R. G. Sneath,
A. L. Tubbs, A. Seligman,
G. W. Gibbs, Albert Miller,
Executive Committee.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

RECEIPTS.		CURRENCY.	COIN.
Balance from Jas. Otis, former Treasurer.		$ 355 00	$ 12,559 28
A			
From Alvarado	Alameda county	47 00	294 75
" Alameda	Alameda co.		1,599 52
" Amador City	Amador co.		52 75
" Anaheim	Los Angeles co	35 00	4 00
" Alamo	Contra Costa co		43 10
" Alleghany and Cumberland	Sierra co.	10 00	712 10
" Angel's Camp	Calaveras co.		55 00
" American Hill	Sierra co.		237 50
" Antioch	Contra Costa co		82 95
" Alviso	Santa Clara co.		377 40
" Albion	Mendocino co.		308 25
" Anderson	Mendocino co.		42 00
" Ashton	Colusa co.		15 75
" Aurora	Marin co.	4 00	81 50
" Angel Island	Marin co	55 00	71 50
" Auburn	Placer co.		137 25
" American Ranch	Shasta co.		21 00
" Antelope	Tehama co.		13 00
B			
From Berryessa	Santa Clara co.	57 00	22 00
" Burnett's	Santa Clara co.		5 00
" Bangor	Butte co.		474 00
" Bidwell's Bar	Butte co.		37 50
" Boise City	Idaho Territory	13 40	86 60
" Benicia	Solano co.	33 00	91 00
" Binghampton	Solano co.		20 25
" Bear Valley	Mariposa co.	5 00	107 75
" Brown's Valley	Yuba co.		55 25
" Birchville	Nevada co.		189 00
" Buckeye House			11 50
" Brooklyn	Alameda co.	234 00	243 35
" Bodega	Sonoma co.		868 90
" Bloomfield	Sonoma co.		736 75
" Bolinas	Marin co.	64 00	435 60
" Brownsville	Yuba co.		105 50
" Butte County,	various polls	33 30	935 50
" Bear Valley	Colusa co.		21 00
" Butte Creek Tow'sp,	Colusa co.		15 00
" Burrwood	San Joaquin co		27 50
" Brandy City	Sierra co.		10 00
" Blacksmiths' Flat	Placer co.		38 50
" Byrnes' Precinct	San Mateo co.		10 25
" Buena Vista	Stanislaus co.	2 00	14 95
Amount carried forward		$ 947 70	$ 21,271 25

		CURRENCY.	COIN.
Amount brought forward		$ 947 70	$ 21,271 25
C			
From Calaveritas	Calaveras co.		33 50
" Campo Seco	Calaveras co.		6 50
" Cacheville	Yolo co		110 40
" Clayton	Contra Costa co		20 25
" Canon Creek	Sierra co.		24 50
" Carey's Mills	Alpine co.	47 35	
" Clarksville	El Dorado co.		140 50
" C'ld Sp'g & G'ld Hill,	El Dorado co.		56 50
" Cañon City	Trinity co.		160 25
" Cox's Bar	Trinity co.		30 00
" Casper River Mills	Mendocino co.		74 00
" Cahto	Mendocino co.		20 00
" Cherokee	Butte co.		352 00
" Centreville	Alameda co.		28 50
" Crescent Mills	Plumas co.		84 50
" Clinton	Alameda co.	5 00	
" Chinese Camp	Tuolumne co.		49 85
" Crimea House	Tuolumne co.		7 75
" Chico	Butte co.	81 00	1,469 35
" Colusa	Colusa co.	2 00	102 50
" Contra Costa	Contra Costa co	50 00	18 25
" Copperopolis	Calaveras co.	5,000 00	6 50
" Cloverdale	Sonoma co.	10 00	100 50
" Columbia	Tuolumne co	5 00	498 05
" Cold Cañon	Sierra co.		158 00
" Coloma	El Dorado co		255 00
" Coose Bay	Oregon		50 00
" Coulterville	Mariposa co	10 00	138 10
" Cottonwood	Tehama co.		25 00
" Collinsville	Solano co.	26 00	14 15
" Columbia Hill	Nevada co.	2 00	149 00
" Cottonwood	Siskiyou co.	113 00	36 25
" Crystal Creek	Siskiyou co.		362 40
" Caswell's	Solano co.		23 10
" Churntown	Shasta co.		20 00
" Copper City	Shasta co.		32 00
" Crescent City	Del Norte co.	22 00	62 50
D			
From Denverton	Solano co.		16 00
" Diamond Springs	El Dorado co.	22 00	68 00
" Douglas City	Trinity co.		283 00
" Downieville	Sierra co.		915 25
" Dog Valley	Sierra co.		12 00
" Duncan Mills	Sonoma co.		144 25
" Deadwood	Placer co.		84 50
" Dutch Flat	Placer co.		1,760 56
" Damascus	Placer co.		275 30
" Drytown	Amador co.	10 00	210 00
" Dougherty's	Alameda co.	11 00	
" Donors unknown		49 80	1,145 40
" Duroc House polls	El Dorado co.		20 00
Amount carried forward		$ 6,413 85	$ 30,925 16

		CURRENCY.	COIN.
Amount brought forward		$ 6,413 85	$ 30,925 16
E			
From Enterprise & Stringtown	Butte Co		233 29
" El Monte	Los Angeles Co		44 50
" El Dorado (polls)	El Dorado Co		18 15
" Eureka	Sierra Co	50 00	403 00
" El Dorado County		100 00	
F			
From Fairplay	El Dorado Co		111 15
" French Camp	San Joaquin Co		19 50
" French Corral	Nevada Co		193 50
" French Gulch	Nevada Co		371 90
" Fiddletown	Amador Co		828 70
" Folsom	Sacramento Co		59 00
" Forest City	Sierra Co		110 25
" Forbestown	Butte Co		216 75
" Forest Hill	Placer Co		1,110 87
" Foster's Bar	Yuba Co		81 50
" Forks of Butte	Butte Co		7 00
" Forlorn Hope	Merced Co	11 00	8 00
" Franklin Hill	Plumas Co		12 50
" Free Bridge	Shasta Co		46 55
G			
From Garrote	Tuolumne Co,		40 75
" Grass Valley	Nevada Co		2,278 10
" Garden Valley	El Dorado Co	5 00	130 40
" Grand Island	Colusa Co		103 00
" Gazlay's Pacific Monthly			8 00
" Georgetown	El Dorado Co	7 30	464 75
" Greenwood	El Dorado Co		58 75
" Grizzly	El Dorado Co		10 00
" Gilroy	Santa Clara Co		94 25
" Gibsonville	Sierra Co		777 50
" Gold Run	Placer Co		641 25
" Goodyear's Bar	Sierra Co		36 00
" Grizzley Flat	El Dorado Co		27 50
" Gold Hill	El Dorado Co		1 50
" Gualala	Mendocino Co		20 00
" Gold Hill	Placer Co		145 00
H			
From Hayward's	Alameda Co		221 05
" Half Moon Bay	San Mateo Co		27 85
" Honey Lake Township			120 00
" Healdsburg	Sonoma Co	55 00	1,678 55
" Honolulu	Sandwich Islands.		11 75
" Howland Flat	Sierra Co		451 25
" Hornitas	Mariposa Co	7 00	75 25
" Henley			11 50
" Humboldt County		2,366 70	973 80
Amount carried forward		$ 9,015 85	$ 43,209 02

		CURRENCY.	COIN.
Amount brought forward		$ 9,015 85	$ 43,209 02
From Horsetown	Shasta County	5 00	14 00
" Hay Fork	Trinity Co.	23 00	
" Hart's	Contra Costa Co.		12 50
" Hanks' Exchange	El Dorado Co.		22 50
I			
From Independence Flat	Calaveras Co.		89 50
" Indian Diggings	El Dorado Co.	5 00	58 50
" Indian Creek			51 25
" Iowa Hill	Placer Co.	2 00	637 36
" Ione Valley	Amador Co.		95 50
" Idaho City	Idaho Territory	24 00	912 05
J			
From Jackson	Amador Co.		200 00
" Jamestown	Tuolumne Co.		195 25
" Jenny Lind	Calaveras Co.		62 00
" Jacksonville	Tuolumne Co.		12 80
K			
From Kelsey	El Dorado Co.		12 60
" Knight's Ferry	Stanislaus Co.		266 65
" Kyote	Lake Co.		8 00
" Knight's Landing	Yolo Co.	15 00	
L			
From La Grange	Stanislaus Co.		314 25
" Lake City	Nevada Co.		101 00
" Lafayette	Contra Costa Co.		222 35
" Lagunitas	Marin Co.	15 00	43 00
" Lexington	Santa Clara Co.	5 00	127 45
" Lewiston	Trinity Co.		382 75
" Liberty	San Joaquin Co.		15 00
" Linden	San Joaquin Co.		48 00
" Little River	Mendocino Co.		274 75
" Los Angeles	Los Angeles Co.	300 00	132 50
" Lower Lake	Lake Co.	60 00	17 50
" Lockeford	San Joaquin Co.	5 00	112 50
" Lake Valley	El Dorado Co.	1 00	56 70
" Long Valley	Mendocino Co.	182 00	87 25
" Latrobe	El Dorado Co.		17 75
" Loyalton	Sierra Co.		8 37
" Lassens	Tehama Co.	5 00	8 25
M			
From Mt. Ophir	Mariposa Co.		33 00
" Mariposa	Mariposa Co.		33 95
" Mayfield	Santa Clara Co.		100 10
" Martinez	Contra Costa Co.	1 00	109 80
" Marysville	Yuba Co.	2 05	653 55
" Markleeville	Amador Co.		5 00
" Magalia	Butte Co.		24 00
" Mendocino	Mendocino Co.		1,639 79
Amount carried forward		$ 9,665 90	$ 50,428 04

		CURRENCY.	COIN.
Amonnt brought forward		$ 9,665 90	$ 50,428 04
From Meridian	Sutter Co.		67 50
" Michigan Bluff	Placer Co.		332 30
" Minnesota	Sierra Co.		242 75
" Milpitas	Santa Clara		128 25
" McAdams Creek	Siskiyon Co.		43 50
" Millerton	Fresno Co.		42 50
" Mountain House	Butte Co		50 00
" Monterey	Monterey Co.		18 60
" Mountain Ranch	Calaveras Co.		147 00
" Mokelumne Hill	Calaveras Co.	1 00	41 60
" Mountain View	Santa Clara		125 50
" Montezuma	Tuolome Co.		155 00
" Mooretown	Bntte Co		51 50
" Morris Ravine	Bntte Co		20 00
" Mormon Island	Sacramento Co.		19 00
" Mount Eden	Alameda Co.		53 05
" Moore's Flat	Nevada Co		245 00
" Murphy's	Calaveras	23 00	212 60
" Murray's Township	Alameda Co		40 10
" Marion Flat			109 00
" Meadow Valley	Plumas Co.		52 50
" Mountain House	Sierra Co		13 00
" Middle Waters	Sierra Co.		10 00
" Mocasin Creek	Tuolnmne Co		8 00
" Mountain View	Eldorado Co.	2 00	24 00
" Maine Prairie	Solano Co.		15 25
N			
From Nicassio	Marin Co.		122 50
" Napa City	Napa Co.	5 00	191 73
" Nevada City	Nevada Co.	30 00	1,777 45
" Nelson's Point	Plumas Co.		155 05
" Newtown	El Dorado Co		6 50
" Novato	Marin Co.		255 30
" Nicolaus	Sutter Co.	32 00	13 00
" Nimshew	Bntte Co.	30 00	203 50
" North San Juan	Nevada Co.		330 95
" North Bloomfield	Nevada Co.		140 00
" New Gilroy	Santa Clara Co.	2 00	21 70
" North Fork	Trinity Co.		379 25
" New Almaden	Santa Clara Co.	27 00	24 75
" Nortonville	Contra Costa Co.	2 00	42 35
" Navarro River	Mendocino Co.		36 00
" Navarro	Mendocino Co.		69 00
" Noyo Mills	Mendocino Co.		284 00
O			
From Oakland	Alameda Co.	37 00	544 72
" Oregon	Oregon	120 00	109 25
" Orleans	Klamath Co.	322 00	
" Oro Fino	Siskiyou Co.		221 50
" Olema	Marin Co.		121 95
" Orleans Bar	Klamath Co.	19 00	90 50
Amount carried forward		$ 10,317 90	$ 57,836 49

		CURRENCY.	COIN.
Amount brought forward		$10.317 90	$57,836 49
From Oroville	Butte co.		1,195 15
" Ocean View	Santa Clara co.	25 00	
" Oregon House	Yuba co.		33 50
" Omega	Nevada co.		21 25
P			
From Patterson	Nevada co.		38 50
" Pacheco	Contra Costa co.	15 00	45 00
" Placerville	El Dorado co.		475 10
" Placerville	Idaho Territory	1 00	393 41
" Petaluma	Sonoma co.		133 50
" Pescadero	Santa Cruz co.		648 75
" Pleasant Valley	El Dorado co.		403 00
" Pilot Hill	El Dorado co.		40 25
" Pine Grove	Amador co.		152 00
" Port Wine	Sierra co.		61 75
" Poker Flat	Sierra co.		111 25
" Poland	San Joaquin co.	2 00	28 70
" Purissima	San Mateo co.		15 00
" Prairie Diggings	Shasta co.		24 00
" Plum Valley	Sierra co.		14 00
" Poverty Hill	Tuolumne co.		11 25
" Punta Reys	Marin co.		54 00
Q			
From Quincy	Plumas co.	6 00	198 00
R			
From Red Bluff	Tehama co.	44 00	890 00
" Red Dog	Nevada co.		514 00
" Redwood City	San Mateo.		221 25
" Rio Vista	Solano co.		84 50
" Rough & Ready	Nevada co.	7 00	624 00
" Rock Creek	Butte co.		33 50
" Roaring River	Shasta co.		61 25
" Rattlesnake	Sierra co.		22 50
S			
From Slate Range T'ship.	Yuba co.		335 00
" Smartsville	Yuba co.		279 80
" Searsville	San Mateo co.		129 50
" Sweetland	Nevada co.		140 37
" Saint Helena	Napa co.		353 35
" Snelling	Merced co.	15 00	104 85
" Sebastopol	Napa co.		74 50
" Scales Diggings	Sierra co.		20 00
" Sierraville	Sierra co.		31 00
" Sardine Valley	Sierra co.		28 75
" Sierra Valley	Sierra co.	10 00	333 70
" Siskiyou County	various polls	5 00	612 37
" Scott's River	Siskiyou co.		58 00
" Scott's Bar	Siskiyou co.		48 50
" Smith's Flat	El Dorado co.	43 00	57 00
Amount carried forward		$10,490 90	$66,991 54

		CURRENCY.	COIN.
Amount brought forward		$10,490 90	$66,991 54
From San Pedro	Los Angeles co.		86 75
" Sonoma	Sonoma co.		241 50
" Sonora	Tuolumne co.		293 25
" Somerville	Coutra Costa co.		97 00
" Soquel	Sauta Cruz co.	1 00	105 60
" Stockton	San Joaquiu co.	10 00	373 10
" Sutter County	Polls		10 75
" Sutter	Sutter co.		10 75
" Sutter Creek	Amador co.		749 05
" Suisun and Fairfield	Solano co.	3,498 00	267 60
" Stevens' Bar	Tuolumne co.		24 00
" Smith's River	Del Norte co.	22 00	16 00
" Sacramento City	Sacramento co.		85 00
" San Bernardino	San Bernardino co	217 50	67 50
" San Diego	San Diego co.	122 00	67 25
" San Joaquin Co	Various polls.	47 00	557 75
" Silverville	Alpine co.		15 00
" San Luis Obispo	San Luis Obispo co		38 75
" San Lorenzo	Alameda co.		442 50
" San Mateo	San Mateo co.		138 35
" Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara co.	22 00	102 60
" Santa Clara	Santa Clara co.	13 00	1,082 65
" Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz co.	45 00	707 10
" Shasta	Shasta co.	11 00	639 83
" Sau Andreas	Calaveras co.		166 35
" Shaw's Flat	Tuolumne co.		157 80
" San Pablo	Contra Costa co.		18 00
" Strawberry Valley	El Dorado co.		112 50
" Strawberry Valley	Yuba co.		16 25
" San Leandro	Alameda co.	692 35	106 50
" San José	Santa Clara co.	162 00	1,752 90
" San Quentin	Marin co.		35 00
" San Rafael	Marin co.		336 15
" Santa Rosa	Sonoma co.	50 00	158 70
" San Buenaventura	Santa Barbara co.		249 75
" Saint Louis	Sierra co.		308 00
" Sandy Gulch	Calaveras co.		54 85
" Susanville	Lassen co.		50 00
" Stoney Creek	Tehama co.		7 00
" Springfield	Tuolumne co.		13 00
" Suñole Valley	Contra Costa co.		2 80
" Sportsman's Hall	El Dorado co.		44 00
" San Juan	Monterey co.	1 00	15 45
" Summit	Plumas co.		15 50
" San Francisco	San Francisco co.	3,741 85	80,092 80
T			
From Taylorville	Plumas co.	10 00	293 75
" Tehama	Tehama co.		44 37
" Telegraph City	Calaveras co.		31 00
" Trinity Centre	Trinity co.		223 50
" Timbuctoo	Yuba co.		336 75
" Tomales	Marin co.		52 50
Amount carried forward		$19,156 60	$157,906 34

		CURRENCY.	COIN.
Amount brought forward		$19,156 60	$157,906 34
From Tower House	Shasta co		593 75
" Temescal	Alameda co		35 00
" Tower & Bisby's Rch,	Calaveras co		11 00
" 28-Mile House	Stanislaus co		7 00
" Timbercove	Sonoma co		25 25
" Tule River	Tulare co		19 00
U			
From Upper Lake	Lake co		20 00
" Umatilla	Oregon	5 00	
" Upper Calaveritas	Calaveras co		57 00
" Ukiah	Mendocino co		45 50
" Union State Convention			60 00
V			
From Valley Ford	Sonoma co		709 50
" Vallecito	Calaveras co		42 62
" Vallejo	Solano co	357 00	128 15
" Vacaville	Solano co	5 00	90 75
" Visalia	Tulare co	36 50	73 35
" Volcano	Amador co		528 25
" Volcanoville	El Dorado co		20 55
W			
From Washington	Yolo co		258 50
" Washington	Nevada co		329 00
" Washington School District	Sutter co		40 25
" Weaverville	Trinity co		145 75
" West Butte	Sutter co		111 60
" West Point	Calaveras co		320 70
" Wyand Precinct			17 60
" Wilmington	Los Angeles co	508 05	52 95
" Windsor	Sonoma co		421 30
" Woodside	San Mateo co		98 05
" Woodland	Yolo co		15 00
" Wyandotte	Butte co		80 00
" Whisky Creek	Shasta co		233 00
" White Oak	El Dorado co		260 00
" Weber's Station	Sierra co		13 00
" White River	Tulare co		27 00
Y			
From Yankee Jim's	Placer co		457 00
" Yreka	Siskiyou co	22 00	1,225 00
" You Bet	Nevada co	5 00	673 00
" Yuba County	Various polls	41 00	501 25
" Yuba City	Sutter co		124 45
Premium on Currency Exchange		34 00	
Amount carried forward		$20,170 15	$165,777 41

	CURRENCY.	COIN.
Amount brought forward	$ 20,170 15	$165,777 41
Exhibition Monitor Comanche	4 00	4,568 10
" Great Sanitary Cheese and Bar	1 00	1,889 41
Industrial Fair—sale of Fruit		193 13
otal	$ 20,175 15	$172,428 05

RECAPITULATION.

Dr.

RECEIPTS.	CURRENCY.	COIN.
Balance receiv'd from Jas. Otis, former Treas'r	355 00	12,559 28
From San Francisco	3,741 85	80,092 80
" Soldiers' Aid Societies and sources outside of San Francisco	16,039 36	73,125 33
" Premium on Currency Exchange	34 00	
" Exhibition Monitor Camanche	4 00	4,568 10
" Exhibition Great Sanitary Cheese and Bar	1 00	1,889 41
" Industrial Fair—sale of Fruit		193 13
Totals	$ 20,175 15	$172,428 05

Cr.

DISBURSEMENTS.	CURRENCY.	COIN.
Advertising		203 75
Mass Meetings		225 75
Printing		2,884 25
Salaries		5,396 67
Office Expenses. Rent		910 00
Stationery, postage stamps, loss on furniture and incidentals	540 25	1,254 77
California Relief	25 00	1,094 20
Organizing Agents		5,976 93
Premiums on Exchange		4,760 60
Remttances to New York	18,591 00	146,006 45
San Francisco Benevolent Association, for Relief of Soldiers	1,018 90	3,714 68
	$ 20,175 15	$172,428 05

REMITTANCE ACCOUNT,

To Geo. T. Strong, Treasurer, New York.

	CURRENCY.	GOLD.	PREMIUM.	Total Currency in New York.
1864.				
September 2.	891 00	18,000 00	16,740 00	35,631 00
October 12.	4,000 00	10,000 00	14,300 00	28,300 00
Novemb'r 12		16,000 00	20,800 00	36,800 00
December 2.	2,700 00	11,000 00	15,510 00	29,210 00
1865.				
January 3...		12,000 00	15,300 00	27,300 00
January 18..		3,000 00	3,465 00	6,465 00
February 8..		50 00	55 00	105 00
February 11.	6,300 00			6,300 00
February 21.		18,000 00	17,820 00	35,820 00
March 10...		2,300 00	2,208 00	4,508 00
March 11...		11,000 00	7,045 54	18,045 00
March 22...	3,500 00			3,500 00
April 5.....		10,000 00	4,522 95	14,522 00
April 7.....		10,000 00	4,772 70	14,772 00
May 17.....	1,200 00			1,200 00
May 17.....		14,000 00	4,235 00	18,235 00
September 1		10,000 00	4,400 00	14,400 00
Acc't. Chicago Fair at various times		656 45	317 45	973 90
	$18,591 00	$146,006 45	$131,491 64	$296.089 09

TOTAL REMITTANCES IN CURRENCY:

Remitted by James Otis, Treas. Soldiers' Relief Fund... $703,774 44
" " R. G. Sneath, Treas. U. S. Sanitary Commission, California Branch..... 296,089 09

$999,863 53

It is due the Bank of California to say, that a very large part of the deposits with it has been in silver taken at par, while the majority of the Exchange on New York was furnished at less than current rates.

R. G. SNEATH, Treasurer,
U. S. Sanitary Commission, Cal. Branch.

REMITTANCES

TO THE

U. S. Sanitary Commission.*

	CURRENCY.	COIN.
California	$1,235,853 17	
Nevada		$20,775 57
Oregon	12,233 82	5,288 37
Washington Territory	3,269 92	2,890 98
Idaho		1,378 46
Sandwich Islands	1,430 00	2,376 12
Unknown Donors	35 00	2,864 30
Total	$1,252,821 91	$35,573 80

* This includes only such funds as passed through the California office.